The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATIONS.

UNFAIRNESS OF DEMOCRATS IN DEBATE—THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—AGRICULTURAL REPORTS TO GO FREE—THE FINANCE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The Post Office Appropriation bill was debated in the House all day, and not concluded. The Democratic opposition to the bill was signally partisan and unfair. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, attempted to make political capital out of the increase of the present appropriation of three millions over the bill of last year, when he knew very well, as Mr. Tyner subsequently showed, that the increase was solely due to the execution, by the Postmaster General, of a law passed at the last session of Congress providing for the increased compensation to railroads for the transportation of the mails. This new law provides that the mails shall be transported according to weight, and gives the Postmaster General specific instructions for its execution. Fernando Wood reviewed the political discussion of yesterday, and told his old story about Republican extravagance and corruption, especially in New-York. Ellis H. Roberts replied to him with great effect, saying that if there was to be a contrast between the corruption of the two parties it might be necessary to take as type of the Democratic Party Fernando Wood himself, whom the Democrats had chosen as their candidate for Speaker of the House. Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, (Democrat,) was conspicuously unfair in his discussion of the bill. He intimated that the Postmaster General was humbugging the country under the pretext of carrying out the new law relative to straw beds, and that none of the checks which had been deposited as a preventive against straw beds had ever been covered into the Treasury. In this Mr. Eldredge's partisan cant outran his sagacity, for as the new law does not go into effect until July 1, the Postmaster General can hardly be held responsible for not having declared forfeited money over which the law gives him no control for six weeks yet to come. The amendment of Judge Hoar, providing that the postage on the Agricultural Reports shall not exceed ten cents, gave rise to a short debate upon the abolition of the franking privilege. Mr. Shanks had the Hoar amendment amended by striking out ten cents and inserting one cent. An amendment providing that all printed matter shall go through the mails free was ruled out of order, but an amendment providing that the Agricultural Reports shall pass free through the mails was adopted. It was thrown out that newspapers go through the mails at a much less rate than documents, and that Agricultural Reports should go as cheap as newspapers.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

The Committee on Banking and Currency this morning considered the Senate Finance bill by sections, and adopted the following amendments: In the second section they struck out the provision requiring the national banks to maintain as a reserve one-fourth of the coin received as interest on bonds of the United States, deposited as security for circulation or Government deposits. They also struck out the whole of the third section, which provides that banks shall keep their legal-tender reserves within their own vaults, and repeals the provisions of the National Banking act, which permit the redemption of money elsewhere than at the banks themselves. The committee voted to substitute for the eighth section forty per cent., instead of twenty-five, as the percentage of legal tenders that shall be retired. The final action upon this section was not, however, taken. Mr. Mitchell submitted an amendment providing for the withdrawal of twelve millions of legal tenders annually—one million each month—which was defeated by a vote of 5 to 6. An amendment will be presented to the committee to-morrow, proposing to substitute thirty-three per cent. for forty per cent., which the Senate inflationists express a willingness to accept. Several members of the committee have amendments, and it is very uncertain in what form the bill will finally be reported to the House.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS—ILLNESS OF GEN. BUTLER.

The Sanborn contracts, contrary to announcement, were not discussed to-day. Gen. Butler, after a dinner party last night, was taken suddenly and seriously ill, and had a physician in attendance throughout the night. This is the second attack within ten days. This morning he sent a letter to Mr. Dawes, asking him to request the House to postpone the debate on the Sanborn contracts until he should recover, especially as he had withheld his speech upon the subject of moieties yesterday for this other subject, and for the further reason that even he, Benjamin F. Butler, could not control the issues of life and health. The House acceded to Gen. Butler's request, but it is now expected that the debate will certainly begin to-morrow.

CENSURE OF TREASURY OFFICIALS PROPOSED.

The Committee on Ways and Means this morning on this subject adopted the resolution offered by Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, censuring the Secretary, the Assistant Secretary, and the Solicitor of the Treasury for their official acts in connection with the execution of the Sanborn Contract law. The officers are not mentioned in the resolution by name. The first resolution visits upon these officers censure; the second directs the Clerk of the House to present a copy of the resolution to the President, together with a copy of the Sanborn report. Upon the first resolution the Democrats declined to vote. Subsequently all the members present, on the final motion, voted. There was a full committee, with the exception of Mr. William D. Kelley, who is absent from the city. Mr. Waldron, of Michigan, alone voted against the resolution. This resolution goes into the House with the report of the committee, and will be taken up by the House as a part of the subject matter of the debate. The resolution has been in contemplation by members of the committee for a long time, and has been much discussed privately. It has been held back from week to week, and it is a movement of such an unusual character that there has been really little expectation that it would be seriously considered. But having been once proposed, and the necessity of saying yes or no having been imposed on the committee, there was no other solution than its adoption possible. So, if it comes before the House in such form as to demand a vote, there are few who will have the courage to vote against the resolution.

CIVIL RIGHTS.

The Senate spent the day in discussing the Civil Rights bill, and the same subject seems likely to occupy the rest of this week, at least half a dozen Senators desiring to speak upon this bill. The speeches to-day were made by Messrs. Flanagan, Pratt, and Thurman, the first two favoring the bill as a measure of justice, and Mr. Thurman opposing it on what he deemed constitutional grounds, and predicting that the passage of the bill would break up the common school system and injure the colored man in many ways.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

The resolution of the House for the adjournment of Congress on the 22d of June reached the Senate to-day, and being in effect the same as that passed by the Senate on Monday, was agreed to on motion of Mr. Edmunds. So the day of adjournment is now fixed, and every effort will be made to have the business up by that time. An extension of a few days is, however, generally anticipated, but the 1st of July is likely to see the Capitol vacated for the Summer.

MISS GRANT'S MARRIAGE.

The wedding of Miss Nellie Grant to Mr. Sartoris, at the White House, will be celebrated to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock. The party will leave here at 1:30 for New-York, and will sail immediately for England. The East Room has been repaired and decorated for the occasion. The number of invitations issued has been limited and will not exceed 300 in all, including many that were sent abroad and to persons who cannot be present. The number of guests will therefore be greatly less than 300. There have arrived in the city within a day or two many distinguished persons, who have been invited to the ceremonies, including Vice President Wilson, who came to-day. The Senate adjourned to-day to meet at 1 o'clock to-morrow, instead of the usual hour of 11.

THE MOIETIES BILL.

The bill to amend the Customs Revenue laws, known as the Moiety bill, was received from the House and referred to the Finance Committee. There had been talk among Senators privately of a motion to have it referred to the Committee on Commerce, but it was not made, and the bill went to the Finance Committee without discussion.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATION BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day one nomination, namely, John Pratt to be United States Marshal for New-Mexico.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Louis Trager, Consul at Boulogne, France; John Cockrem, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Louisiana; Henry F. Bond, Indian Agent at the Los Pinos Agency, Colorado; George Lount, Receiver of Public Moneys at Prescott, Arizona.

AMENDING THE TARIFF.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day, by a vote of 8 against 2, expressed themselves opposed to the restoration of the ten per cent. taken off the rate of duty on certain articles in the second section of the Tariff act of June 6, 1872. These articles are manufactures of cotton, wool, iron and steel metals, and manufactures of metals, excepting percussion caps, watches, jewelry, and other articles of ornament, paper and manufactures of paper, (excepting unsized printing paper, books, and other printed matter not specifically provided for, manufactures of India rubber, gutta percha or straw oil-cloths, all descriptions of glass and glass-ware, leather, all manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn, leather, except gloves and mittens. In other words the committee are opposed to increasing the duty on the above-named articles, leaving them at the present rate. The restoration of the ten per cent. would increase the revenue about $8,000,000 annually, but the Committee on Ways and Means seem to think no such increase of the tariff necessary.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $10,180,367; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $56,005,000; coin, $83,858,324; including coin certificates, $36,069,400; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

MR. MELLISH.

Representative Mellish continues in a critical condition. He seems to be growing weaker, and generally rejects food. It is thought he is liable to die at any time from nervous collapse.

THE DURELL IMPEACHMENT.

The names of the six members of the House Judiciary Committee who voted in committee for the impeachment of Judge Durell, are: Butler, Poland, Wilson, White, (Republicans,) and Eldridge and Potter, (Democrats.) The four against impeachment are, Ward, Tremain, Frye, Cessna, (Republicans,) Jewett (Democrat) being absent.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Pay Inspector James Fulton has been ordered to duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at the Mare Island Navy-yard, relieving Pay Director E. C. Doran, who is placed on waiting orders.

GOV. MOSES NOT ARRESTED.

THE STATEMENT OF HIS SURRENDER DENIED—DISCHARGE OF THE TROOPS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 20.—The statement that Gov. Moses last night submitted to arrest turns out to be incorrect. He had concluded to yield, and had sent his carriage for an officer empowered to make arrests, but at the last moment changed his mind, and again refused to be arrested. This morning he obtained a warrant for the arrest of the Orangeburg Sheriff on a charge of attempting illegally to arrest the Governor, but the Sheriff had left Columbia. In Orangeburg this morning the State Solicitor reported the Governor's resistance to arrest, and inquired what steps the court would take to enforce its authority. The court replied that for the present it did not see its way clear to a successful fight with the State Militia, and further action would be held under advisement.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 20.—All is quiet in the city to-day. The troops were discharged this morning. Gov. Moses was not arrested, but it is understood he will stand trial.

A DISASTER IN CINCINNATI.

FALL OF A BUILDING — SEVEN PERSONS BURIED.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 20.—Seven persons were buried in the ruins of the house at the corner of Perry and Central avenues, which fell last night. They were Mr. Murphy, his wife, three children, and a servant girl, and Wm. Whittaker, a carpenter, who was passing on the sidewalk. The timbers of the house had been cracking and snapping all the afternoon, and after Mr. Murphy closed his store at 10 o'clock he concluded it was not safe to remain there over night, and the family were preparing to leave the house when it fell. Mr. Murphy received only a few slight bruises. Mrs. Murphy sustained severe cuts and bruises about the head and breast. A daughter, aged five years, died fifteen minutes after her removal from the débris. An older daughter was badly cut about the head and bruised about the body. The babe was uninjured. The servant was rescued about 1 o'clock this morning, having been held down on the cellar floor by a stove which fell upon her. It is thought that her injuries are not dangerous. Mr. Whittaker sustained a crushed hip and thigh and died this morning.

THE GRAND TEMPLE OF HONOR.

BOSTON, Mass., May 20.—The Grand Temple of Honor of Massachusetts held a semi-annual session in this City to-day. The report of the Grand Worthy Templar, Horace Wilson, states that two temples have been instituted during the past term, while one has surrendered its charter. Financially, the order is in a prosperous condition, and the reports of the deputies are very encouraging. There are now in the State forty-two temples.

MURDERERS RESPITED.

RALEIGH, N. C., May 20.—Gov. Caldwell has respited until the 19th of June, Blalock and Collins, colored men, sentenced to be hanged on Friday for a murder in Johnston County.

THE MILL RIVER DISASTER.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS SORELY NEEDED.

TWELVE HUNDRED HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE—$100,000 REQUIRED AT LEAST—NINE MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., May 20.—The fourth night since the Mill River calamity was spent by the survivors in safety and comparative comfort. It is true that many of them had to sleep in barns and depots, on beds provided by the charitable. The majority were better situated, being housed by the hospitable neighbors as before. But these persons cannot long support their new dependents, so that the Relief Committee are anxiously looking for funds wherewith to provide for the stricken. They have received altogether from various sources, to date, $6,891. This, though a liberal sum to have been contributed in so short a time, falls very far below what is needed, when it is known that there are now in the valley 1,200 destitute and homeless people to feed and clothe, not for one day only, but until their future is decided upon. The press in different parts of the country had taken upon itself to say that what has been given is enough to cover the needs of the people. The statement is erroneous, and J. C. Armes, L. Bodman, and other members of the Finance Committee, desire the public to understand that the people must have, at least, $100,000 for immediate use. Clothes, provisions, and beds have been obtained and distributed through the district liberally, but only in quantities sufficient for each day's use. The future of their charge sorely vexes them now. The women, as usual, exhibit more fortitude than the men, and, instead of yielding to their sorrows, put forth praiseworthy efforts to improve the general condition, under the guidance of Mrs. James and other ladies.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATIVE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The committee from the Connecticut Legislature visited the valley to-day. Its members are Messrs. J. T. Rockwell, A. M. Perkins, H. A. Bulls, W. S. Chanby, J. B. Carrington, J. B. Ecclesides, and H. B. Steele. They lingered at every point of interest, and when they reached Williamsburg met the manufacturers and Selectmen at Mr. James' house, in company with Luther Bodman and L. B. Williams, of Northampton. Mr. Bills, on behalf of the committee, stated that the Connecticut Legislature had passed a resolution appropriating $10,000 for the relief of the villages. After what he had seen he thought it necessary to ask that $5,000 of the sum be forwarded to the relief committee at Northampton to-day for instant use. The other half of the appropriation will be forthcoming if needed. Mr. James put in a plea for the establishment of some method looking toward permanent relief for the operatives and young girls thrown upon the world. Mr. Skinner suggested that the girls should be supplied with clothing, of which they stood most in need, food being donated liberally at present. He thought that if the material was sent the girls they could fashion it to suit themselves. This view seemed to strike both committees favorably, and no doubt such a plan will be adopted, with the ladies to manage the details. The Connecticut committee, after a late dinner, returned to Springfield, with the exception of Mr. Bills and another, left here to see after the affairs of to-morrow, when the Mayor of Boston and his committee are expected to be here. The Finance Committee of Relief have mapped out to-morrow's work, merely augmenting the forces employed, and have prepared a protest against the attempt to belittle the necessities of the hour.

RECOVERY OF MORE BODIES.

This morning 1,500 men came from different places to work in the valley. Many were from the towns adjoining and Springfield. The former required no pay from this neighborhood, and those from the latter were employed by the authorities of Springfield, and supervised by the Superintendent of Streets in that place. Several of those who had been laboring since the disaster continued to-day and were rewarded by the discovery of nine bodies—E. Hannan's child, of Leeds; Mrs. Jerome Hilman, Williamsburg; E. Mookler, Haydenville; Josephine Scully, Florence, and five unrecognizable from decomposition. One of them was believed to be Engineer Roberts, for whom one of the bodies recovered yesterday was mistaken.

PREPARATIONS FOR REBUILDING.

At Leeds, and in the meadows near it gangs were clearing off the débris. At Haydenville the hands continued their efforts to gather Mr. Hayden's property, and to prepare the ground for building. Mr. Joel Hayden has his engineer on the ground, actively mapping out the new foundry and shops. At Williamsburg the roads are being rendered passable for vehicles, and a corduroy bridge has already been laid across the creek above the ford. Laborers are digging out the ruins in Williamsburg.

PROSPECTS OF THE BUSINESS MEN.

Mr. James is determined to do some business as soon as he can, and there is a fair prospect of his being able to do so when the Legislature does its part toward the general reconstruction. Mr. Skinner does not think that he can ever have another factory at Skinnerville, although his friends and admirers offer to start him anew whenever he is willing to accept their aid. He spoke of his endowment policy, about which so much has been written in the local papers. It was for $100,000, and has ten years to run now. If he does not pay any more upon it until then, he will be entitled to $60,000; therefore, to use his own expression, the endowment will be of very little use to him in the present crisis.

THE CORONER'S JURY SWORN—THE INQUEST TO BEGIN ON MONDAY.

An inquest will be held on Monday, at this place, on the body of James Atkinson, of Williamsburg, one of the victims found to-day. A jury was summoned at Williamsburg to-day by the Coroner, Deputy Sheriff Ansel Wright, of this town. It is composed of George W. Hubbard, Silas G. Hubbard, Capt. Enos Parson, Dr. W. M. Trow, Hiram Nash, and John Mayher. These are considered the best men in this part of the country to be intrusted with the great duty attending this official investigation. The jurors went to the reservoir, and after inspecting the dam, adjourned to meet and take testimony at the Northampton Court-house next Monday.

PILFERING STILL CONTINUED.

The Police from Boston, Springfield, and Holyoke are stationed through the valley, but do not prevent pilfering as well as they ought. Mr. James, the cloth manufacturer, complains of his heavy losses through the petty thieving of persons down the stream. He has applied for a detective force to watch and arrest parties caught stealing. The watches have been set, and the valley is silent.

RELIEF FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BOSTON, May 20.—The Mill River relief fund in Boston now amounts to $10,000.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—The Directors of the American Express Company, at a meeting held here to-day, directed all contributions in money or other articles for the relief of the sufferers by the recent disaster near Williamsburg, Mass., be forwarded over their lines free of charge, and all their agents are directed to receive and forward such contributions.

DISPATCH FROM THE NORTHAMPTON FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The following patch was received last night in this City from Northampton:

To the Associated Press, New-York:

The impression has gone abroad that we have funds enough. Such is not the fact. Our actual receipts are $6,891. Our necessities will require over $100,000.

L. BODMAN,
Treasurer of the Relief Committee.

CONTRIBUTIONS IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

We report the following liberal additions to the fund for the relief of the Massachusetts sufferers:

Reported in morning Journals, May 20..	$5,100	Heidelbach, Frank & Co.	$50
Vermilye & Co.	100	M. & S. Sternberger	50
Drexel, Morgan & Co.	250	Cash	5
Schafer Brothers	100	Stoller	3
J. & W. Seligman & Co.	100	Cash	10
Turner Brothers	50	Brinckerhoff, Turner & Co.	50
Cash	50	Sibbe, Chaffee, Shreve & Co.	50
Whittemore & Co.	50	Frederick T. Frey	100
Richard Irvin & Co.	50	Iveson, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.	100
Upman, Tucker & Co.	100	J. H. Day	50
Acker, Merrall & Condit	100	R. A. Irish	25
Jessup & Co.	5	C. G. Dobb	10
Ross, Campbell & Co.	50	Mrs. William Barre	20
Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	50	Mrs. William Barre, a package of clothing.	
J. & H. Auchincloss	50	J. Strause, Bro. & Co.	50
W. W. Huntington & Co.	50	S. & M. Davidson & Co.	15
Aldrich, Iddings & Clifton	50	X. P.	50
E. H. Van Ingen & Co.	100	Barney, Raymond & Co.	50
D. H. Arnold & Co.	25	Woerishoffer & Co.	50
Lord Bros.	50	Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	50
Walter Brown, Son & Co.	50	Baldwin & Weeks	25
Howard, Sanger & Co.	100	Donnell, Lawson & Co.	50
Aziel Erdman & Co.	25	Kountz Bros.	50
L. T. H. (through N. Y. TIMES)	5	Henry Martier & Co.	25
John Munroe & Co.	100	J. B. C.	20
Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner	50	Samuel Willets	50
		T. D., Sympathy	10
Total			$7,873

All of which has gone forward to Luther Bodman, Esq., Treasurer of Relief Committee.

C. H. & T. D. BLAKE.

NOS. 79 AND 81 WORTH STREET,

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 20, 1874.

The following contributions have been made this day to assist in relieving the silk operatives rendered destitute by the recent disaster at Mill River, Massachusetts:

A. A. Low & Bros.	$100	Jno. N. Stearns & Co.	$100
A. A. Low	100	A. Soleliar & Son	25
Wm. Ryle	200	Silbermann, Heinemann & Co.	25
Wm. H. Fogg & Co.	100	J. Maidhof	25
Wm. H. Smith & Son	100	Deppeler & Kammerer	25
Hadden & Co.	100		
Hamil & Booth	100		
Wm. Strange & Co.	100	Total	$1,100

A check for $1,100 has been sent to Wm. Skinner, Esq., Williamsburg. Other contributions will be acknowledged as received. Yours respectfully,

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary—per H. W.

No. 93 DUANE STREET, New-York.

A MUTINOUS CREW.

A DRUNKEN AND DISORDERLY CREW MUTINY AND SET FIRE TO THEIR SHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—The ship King Phillip, Capt. Rawlins, of Port Gamble, Washington Territory, sailed from Baltimore Saturday with a cargo of coal for San Francisco. The crew were riotous when taken on, and were followed down the Chesapeake by boarding-house runners. On Monday morning, when the ship was off Sharp's Island, in the Chesapeake, flames were seen issuing from the hatchways, some of the crew having set fire to the cargo in the hold. The Captain and first mate, with the assistance of some of the crew not concerned in the conspiracy, extinguished the flames after two hours hard work, and orders were given to weigh anchor and go to sea. The majority of the crew mutinied and declared that they would not go on the ship, as she had been so damaged by fire as to be unseaworthy. After some parleying, the mutineers were overawed, and the ship was run across the bay to Annapolis Roads. A signal of distress was hoisted, and Admiral Worden sent from the Naval Academy a squad of marines, with an officer, who took charge of the ship. The mutineers were put in irons, and Capt. Rawlings came to Baltimore to-day and reported the facts to the Shipping Commissioner, who will go down to-morrow to investigate the affair. The second mate was the ringleader of the mutineers, and endeavored to persuade them to take possession of the ship. The whole trouble is charged to the boarding-house people and other land sharks, who put the men on the ship in a drunken condition and ready for mutiny. The vessel was not seriously damaged.

THE CUNARD STEAMERS.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE BOSTON STEAMSHIPS—A REDUCTION OF RAILROAD AND ELEVATOR CHARGES DEMANDED.

BOSTON, May 20.—An adjourned meeting was held to-day of the Conference Committees of the Boston Board of Trade and the Boston Commercial Exchange, who are considering the subject of the contemplated withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from this port. A series of resolutions were offered, and adopted after considerable discussion. They are as follows:

Whereas, It has been found in the experience of this mercantile community that the export trade of the city and State cannot be materially increased unless there are established more equitable rates of freight on merchandise from the interior of the country than usually prevails.

Whereas, This subject has been freshly and forcibly brought up at the present moment by the threatened action of the Cunard Steam-ship Company in relation to the sailing of its steamers from this port, as set forth by its agent in a letter now before this committee; and,

Whereas, It is believed the rates of freight from the interior to Boston can be established on the same basis as from the interior to New-York, and still leave to the transportation companies a fair margin for profit on the business; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this committee, representing the Boston Board of Trade and the Boston Commercial Exchange, do hereby earnestly request the Boston and Albany Railroad Company (which, with its connections, at the present time constitutes the main line of communication between Boston and the interior) at once to establish its rates of freight and guarantee of weights to and from Boston, and maintain them in good faith for at least one year, on the same basis that may exist from time to time, to and from New-York; and the committee ask that no printed tariff be taken as a guide for this arrangement but actual contracts.

Resolved, That this company is also hereby earnestly requested, in order to further facilitate this business, to reduce immediately its charges at its elevators to one cent per bushel for the first ten days, and one quarter of one cent per bushel for each ten days thereafter, including insurance.

Resolved, That this committee hereby call the attention of this company to the condition of the export business here two years ago, when the tariff of rates on merchandise for export was maintained for a time in good faith, on substantially the same basis as existed between the interior and New-York, and when the charges on grain at the East Boston elevator were what we now suggest there shall again be. It will be remembered that under this state of things business was limited only by the capacity of the elevator and supply of tonnage available. It is the opinion of this committee that under a like combination of freight rates and elevator charges, similar results will again follow.

THE SWING HERESY TRIAL—VINDICATION OF THE ACCUSED.

CHICAGO, Ill., May 20.—A vote was reached to-day in the Presbyterian Council engaged in the Swing heresy trial, and resulted in the triumphant vindication of the accused. The vote stood 15 for to 45 against conviction. The friends of Prof. Swing are jubilant.

In the Chicago Presbytery to-day, after the announcement of the vote acquitting Prof. Swing, Rev. M. Trowbridge gave notice that after the formal report of the finding was made, he would offer a resolution censuring the prosecution in the case, as was provided for in rules. Subsequently he withdrew the notice. Prof. Patton then gave notice that he would appeal the case to the Synod of Northern Illinois, and file his reasons therefor within ten days. The court then adjourned *sine die.*

THE M'COOK MURDER—WINTERMUTE'S TRIAL.

YANKTON, Dakota, May 20.—In the Wintermute case the forenoon was consumed in the discussion of questions growing out of the the claim by the defendant's counsel that in cross-examination of witnesses of the prosecution he could go into reports of meetings and other matters about which the witness had not testified in chief. This afternoon the examination of witnesses was continued, but no new facts were elicited. It is expected the defense will open to-morrow.

THE CONNECTICUT [SE]NATORSHIP.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Ma[y 20.]—The Legislature in joint convention this noon quietly elected William W. Eaton, Democrat, of Hartford, United States Senator.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

TESTIMONY OF A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF WORKS.

ADOLF CLUSS, THE ENGINEER MEMBER'S, EXPERIENCE—A CURIOUS HISTORY OF THE MEASUREMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The testimony given by Mr. Cluss, a member of the Board of Public Works, in the District investigation, is a general subject of conversation to-night. The opponents of the District Government claim that it proves corrupt actions upon members of the board and upon Gov. Shepherd. The advocates of the board explain the statements away as well as they can. All await with anxiety or curiosity the cross-examination which will be made to-morrow, and it is rumored, by Gov. Shepherd in person. Mr. Samo will take the stand in a day or two, and reply to the evidence of the Board Engineer, Blickensderfer, with some very interesting statements.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—Adolf Cluss, the engineer member of the Board of Public Works, was examined by the District Committee several hours to-day. He testified that the organization of the board was such as would impede any engineer in the discharge of his duties; that the Vice President, against the protest of the Engineer's Office, was in the habit of detailing Mr. Oertley, an assistant engineer, and giving him private instructions with reference to measurements. Measurements were made by this assistant, not under his (witness') supervision, and he would not be responsible for them. He stated that he had nothing to do with the estimate on which a Government appropriation of $1,240,000 was based. It was made up by Oertley, and he (witness) never saw it until it appeared in print in the Governor's answer; nor would he be held responsible for the errors. Mr. Forsyth, who made a great many of the Government measurements, was nominally subject to his control, but did generally whatever Gov. Shepherd required him to do. Witness stated that although Oertley was one of his subordinates, he had not seen him in his office in a fortnight.

By Mr. Allison—Where is he?

A.—Making up a statement for this committee.

The witness stated that all the important contracts made were awarded without consulting him as engineer, and without his knowledge as a member of the board. The Vice President made the contracts. The minutes of the board were made up by the meeting—Mr. Shepherd on one corner, Mr. Willard on another, and Mr. Magruder on another—and agreeing to something, and calling it a meeting. I protested to Magruder once, and he said, "Well, they have agreed to a proposition which you oppose. There is a majority, and a majority rules." Such action was then entered as a meeting of the board, and spread on the minutes. Whenever the Vice President sat down to write a contract, it was considered as a board meeting, whether any of the board but he were present or not. Some work was once proposed to be done which I considered unnecessary. It was said it must be done, as assessments were made out for the work. I asked to see the assessments, and was "bluffed" off. There have been many contracts let, and the men were at work on the streets before the Engineer Department was notified of the award. I consider cross sections as absolutely necessary, even in the simplest case. Where there were no cross sections, it was impossible to get at an accurate measurement of work done. The assessment sheet in advance of work done is for Nineteenth street. I have made demands to see it, but up to this day it has not been forthcoming. Witness testified that Oertley made nearly all the measurements for John O. Evans. It was his (witness') duty to designate who should make measurements, but Oertley told him he was acting under Mr. Shepherd's orders, and he must not be blamed for what he did. He often did not see Oertley for a week. He would ask where he was, and found usually he was engaged on some Government measurements. There never was any vote passed officially by the board that designated to what contractor should be paid Government appropriations.

Question—Who measured the work of the Evans Concrete Company? A.—Mr. William Forsyth.

Q.—Who designated him? A.—I didn't.

Q.—Did you object to him? A.—I didn't know anything about the designation until the work was measured. This work amounted to about $1,000,000, and was certified to without my knowledge.

Q.—Have you ever discovered mistakes made by Forsyth? A.—Frequently. When I took charge I found an error made by him of 4,000 yards in the De Golyer and McLellan measurement. He tried to bully me, and said his figures had never been questioned for twenty-five years, and should not be now. I told Gov. Shepherd, and he requested me to go over the work, which I did, and corrected the mistake. Forsyth made an excessive measurement to Frank M. Smith of 2,000 yards on the M street wood pavement. I corrected that measurement also. There was a case with another Smith, on B street, between Second and Third streets, an overmeasurement of 400 square yards. I insisted that another man be designated to make these measurements. I then secured Mr. Barney, a good man.

Q.—Did Mr. Forsyth make any measurements after that? A.—Not under my direction. He did under somebody else's, and measured Government work.

Witness then explained the discrepancy of certain grading on Massachusetts avenue. He said a final award of 105,000 yards was made. He thought 50,000 yards would cover all the grading done. The prices paid for flagging, witness thought, were too much. Contracts were frequently signed after work was commenced. It was the rule generally to have the contractors sign contracts, and then the board signed them at leisure in bulk. Witness testified that an average price for sewer work chargeable to the Government would be $2 70 per foot, instead of $4 70, as charged. Witness computed the cost of a good wood pavement laid in Washington at $2 49 per square yard. To this he would add twenty per cent. for profit. The board paid $3 50 per square yard.

Q.—Do you know anything about the grading on Fifteenth and Seventeenth streets, near the War Department? A.—The District has paid for the grading $31,095 40. The Government is charged $25,172. This is not an overcharge, but is incongruous.

Q.—Well, explain that. A.—Well, if you buy a horse for $500, and a man brings you a bill to pay for two mules at $250 each, you are not cheated. You pay the correct amount, but in a wrong way.

Q.—Is that the way the Government accounts have been kept? A.—It seems so.

Q.—Explain that again. A.—Well, you see, John O. Evans did the work. There was actually about 46,000 square yards. Evans was allowed about $1 per yard. Samo put it as 75,000 yards at fifty cents per yard; that is the way it was done.

Mr. Cluss was examined with reference to a tabular statement submitted by him. He also submitted the voucher of John O. Evans for Seventeenth street, where 19,000 yards of filling is charged at forty cents. He did so to show that the bill was in a different handwriting, and that when he signed the voucher he did not know these amounts were included. The figures are in the handwriting of Oertley. It would be Mr. Barney's duty to fill up the voucher, but Oertley, acting under special orders to measure John O. Evans' work, filled up these amounts, and Mr. Barney is not responsible for the same. The G street sewer cost $2,125. They have charged the Government $8,195 for the sewer. The grading on Maryland avenue, between First and Fifteenth streets, cost the board $85,418 56. The United States has paid $95,020 83.

Q.—How do you account for this? A.—I cannot account for it. I have taken the accounts, and made up the statement.

Q.—In North Carolina avenue the amount charged to the United States is $31,306 67. The cost to the Board is $9,821 70. How do you account for that discrepancy? A.—I cannot account for it. I have taken the records of the Engineer Office for the statement.

Q.—On Connecticut avenue the cost is $16,933 70. The United States has paid over $21,000. How is that accounted for? A.—I know no reason why it should be so. I have taken the records.

Q.—What do you know about filling the canal? A.—Not a voucher has been passed in the Engineer Office for filling up the canal. Very small quantities have been brought into the office. They will not amount to $1,000. Most of the earth came from the streets and avenues. Witness read from the journal of the Engineer's Office certain applications made by Albert Gleason for grading work on certain streets in the south-western and other portions of the city. He found that five days after this application was made Assistant Engineer Oertley, without the aid of instruments, rodmen, or anybody to help him, had made an estimate of all the streets, which was delivered to Mr. Gleason by order. The voucher is for $148,230 11. I asked Oertley how he did this, and he said I must not blame him as he was following out the Vice President's orders.

Q.—Who was Vice President then? A.—Mr. Shepherd. On looking this case up he found another voucher was passed, which was concealed from him for $75,000. Could not see how twelve streets could be measured in five days without instruments or rodmen or assistance of any kind.

Witness stated that Mr. Shepherd appointed all the Street Superintendents, that they had not been paid for several months, and they would generally sign anything as correct; that last Summer 140 Superintendents were employed, and that had they been appointed and controlled by the Engineer's Department, as they should have been, sixty good men could have done the work more satisfactorily. Witness considered Oertley a good engineer if he wanted to be, but he acted under orders. He did not think Oertley had been honest with the committee, that he had submitted tables which concealed the truth rather than state it. He thought the system of the board in keeping accounts very complicated, and it was difficult to make anything out of them.

Mr. Allison—I quite agree with you.

Witness resuming—Up to January last, from October, 1872, to January, 1874, there have not been more than eight meetings of the Board of Public Works. Contracts were generally awarded by Gov. Shepherd with one stroke of the pen without advising or consulting the board. Witness does not know why expensive pavements were constructed in uninhabited portions of the city. It was done without his being a party to it. He knew that expensive pavements had been laid in places where the wood would rot before being inhabited along the line. Witness testified that Dr. Gilbert, a contractor, got final measurements on work in course of progress, and then, after being paid, left for parts unknown.

Mr. Cluss will be recalled to-morrow.

TRIAL OF THE CRUSADERS.

TEMPERANCE LADIES TRIED FOR OBSTRUCTING THE SIDEWALKS—THE DEFENDANTS DISCHARGED.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—The forty-three temperance women who were arrested last Saturday were tried in the Police Court to-day. The court-room was crowded, and a great mass of people, unable to get in, waited outside the building. Hon. Stanley Matthews and Judge Hagans appeared as counsel for the ladies; the defence was conducted by the latter. Testimony was heard on both sides, and the case was submitted without argument. The charge was for violating a city ordinance by obstructing the sidewalks. Judge Marchant stated that there had been a technical violation of the law, but, in view of the lack of bad motive on the part of the defendants, he would dismiss them, which he did, with the admonition that, if the act was repeated, they would be liable to arrest and punishment. At the conclusion of the trial the defendants marched to the Ninth Street Baptist Church, where the leagues and committees were in session.

They afterward adjourned to the Seventh Street Presbyterian Church, where a prayer-meeting was held until nearly night.

Frequent remarks were made, but no definite course of action for the future was laid down. The temper of the meeting seemed to be in favor of the discontinuance of the mode of visitation in large numbers, and for the adoption of some new plan. One suggestion was of dividing the city into districts, and sending committees of two or three to visit persons in their homes and urge upon them activity in the enforcement of the Liquor laws. No conclusion was reached.

The Police Commissioners, anticipating a repetition of street visitations, remained in session all day. They ordered an address to be sent to the temperance leagues communicating the decision of the Police Court, and notifying the ladies to entirely discontinue what is termed praying and singing on any of the streets, lanes, alleys, spaces, or public grounds, and that all the authorities are requested to unite in aiding the Metropolitan Police force to carry out this order, the same being consistent with the decision of the Judge of the Police Court.

THE TURF.

NASHVILLE BLOOD HORSE ASSOCIATION.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20.—This was the second day of the Spring meeting of the Nashville Blood Horse Association. The attendance was large and the track in fair condition.

FIRST RACE.—Johnston Stakes, all ages, dash of 2¼ miles; $50 entrance, play or pay, $500 added; closed with twelve entries and five starters.

Rice's ch. h. Wanderer	1
Harding's b. f. Planchette	2
Frank's b. c. St. George	3
Gordon's ch. g. Jack of Trumps	4
Lewis & Co.'s Joe Johnston	5

Time—4:06½.

In the pools Planchette sold as the favorite, with Wanderer close up, and St. George as the third choice.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats; purse $300.

Jackson's gr. c. Jean Valjean	2	1	1
Barry's br. c. Survoy	3	2	2
Alcock's ch. f. Chatterbox	1	3	dis.

In this race Jean Valjean was left out of the pools, Survoy selling for the first choice and Chatterbox the second. After the first heat Jean Valjean sold at about two to one over Chatterbox, Survoy third. Time—1:47½, 1:49¼, 1:47¼.

THIRD RACE.—Mile dash; purse, $150.

Scully's br. g. Noll	1
Durham's b. f. The Nurse	2
Merrill's ch. f. Brittemart	3
Pryor's gr. h. Norwood	4
Hitchcock's ch. f. Quits	5

Time—1:49¼.

In this race Quits sold for $300, Brittemart $200, The Nurse $84, Noll $112, and Norwood $50.

BEACON PARK RACES.

BOSTON, May 20.—The races at Beacon Park were continued to-day. The weather was fine, and the attendance good.

Two races were run to-day, in the first of which Honest Jesse was the favorite, and in the second Eugene sold at $100 to $60 for the field; but the backers of both fell heavily, as they were both distanced. The following are summaries of the races:

FIRST RACE.—Purse, $150; for horses that never beat 2:44; mile heats, three in five, to harness.

S. Harpe's br. m. Kate Hughes	1	1	1
Col. Dickey's blk. g. Country Boy	2	2	2
Hiram Smith's b. g. Honest Jesse	dis.		

Time—2:42, 2:40, 2:40½.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $150; for horses that never beat three minutes; mile heats, three in five.

J. N. Woodard's b. g. Tom	1	1	0	1
J. J. Bowen's b. m. St. Lawrence Maid	2	2	0	2
Col. Dickey's c. g. Lewiston Dick	3	3	3	3
H. Brock's b. g. Eugene	4	dis.		

Time—2:46, 2:46, 2:51, 2:47.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 20.—Printing Cloths firm at 5⅞c.@6c. for best 64x64 squares, with sales at the higher figures up to July.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

REPORTED DEMAND BY THE LEFT AND EXTREME RIGHT FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, May 20.—It is rumored this afternoon that a demand for the dissolution of the Assembly has been deposited by the Left and the Extreme Right. This report has served to flatten the Bourse.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS — MACMAHON AGREES TO EXCLUDE BONAPARTISTS FROM HIS CABINET.

PARIS, May 20.—The Ministerial crisis continues. The only progress made to-day was an agreement between President MacMahon and the Right Centre that no Bonapartists should be called to the Cabinet, which excludes M. Magne.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE FARM LABORERS' "LOCK-OUT" IN LINCOLNSHIRE ENDED.

LONDON, May 20.—The protracted "lock-out" of farm laborers in Lincolnshire has ended by a settlement which will probably be adopted in the other agricultural districts of England.

THE CASSAGNAC CHALLENGE.

LONDON, May 20.—A special dispatch from Paris to the Daily *Telegraph*, says that there is no truth in the report that the Duke De Chartres has sent a challenge to M. Paul De Cassagnac.

SPAIN.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING NEAR BILBOA.

MADRID, May 20.—There was a severe skirmish between the Republicans and Carlists yesterday in the neighborhood of Bilbao. The insurgents were repulsed with heavy loss. One hundred Republicans were killed and wounded. Thirty Carlists were taken prisoners.

LONDON, May 20.—The Carlists report that the Republicans lost 500, killed and wounded, in the engagement which took place at Canabieja.

PORTUGAL.

THE MADEIRA AND AZORES ISLANDS—THE VINES IN SATISFACTORY CONDITION.

LONDON, May 10.—Advices from Madeira state that the vines are in a satisfactory condition.

The Azores newspapers deny the existence in those islands of a movement in favor of annexation to the United States.

SWITZERLAND.

THREE AMERICAN STUDENTS AT LAUSANNE DROWNED.

GENEVA, May 20.—Three American students at Lausanne were drowned yesterday in Lake Geneva.

CUBA.

WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

HAVANA, May 20.—Advices from Nassau to the 17th inst. report that the bark Sylvia W. Swasey, from New-York, for Cardenas, struck on Long Bank Reef and was lost. The crew reached Nassau.

The schooner Phœnix capsized in a whirlwind off Ship Channel Keys. Out of seventeen passengers, five women and one man were drowned.

ARKANSAS.

BUSINESS GENERALLY RESUMED—THE POLICE DISBANDED—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE THE CONDUCT OF SENATORS CLAYTON AND DORSEY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LITTLE ROCK, May 20.—Business was generally resumed here to-day, and this evening everything is very quiet. A mounted guard patrols the streets, and the Police force has been disbanded, there being no money in the Treasury for its support. To-day the Legislature met in the State-house. A resolution appointing a commission to investigate the conduct of United States Senators Clayton and Dorsey in regard to the recent disturbance, passed both Houses. It is generally understood that this is the commencement of charges against them to overthrow the State Government. State Treasurer Page has resigned, and a commission has been appointed to examine the books of his office. Brooks is still here, but most of his officers have left the City. Revenue Collector Brooker, who commanded a portion of his troops, left under a Federal guard.

INTRODUCTION OF AN AMNESTY BILL.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Commissioners were appointed to supervise and control the ensuing elections for delegates to the Constitutional Convention.

A bill of pardon and amnesty to those engaged in the late insurrection was introduced in the House to-day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, May 21—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen on the Atlantic coast and risen in the North-west; it is lowest in Northern New-York. Generally cloudy weather and light rain are reported from New-England, the Middle States, and lower lakes. Generally clear weather prevails in the remaining districts, with southerly winds in the Southern States, and north to east winds in the North-west and upper lake region. No decided change of temperature is reported. The Mississippi River has fallen at Cairo and Memphis. The Ohio has fallen at all the stations.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England and the Middle States, cloudy, cool weather and rain will prevail, with southerly to variable winds and stationary to rising barometer in the last-named district, and falling to rising barometer in New-England,

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear and warm weather, with south-west to north-west winds and stationary to rising barometer.

For the lower lake region, light rains, followed by clear and cool weather, north-west winds, and rising barometer.

MURDER OF A YOUNG GIRL.

MAUCH CHUNK, May 20.—A horrible murder was committed at Summit Hill last night. Kate Leinbach, a young and beautiful girl of sixteen, was enticed from her home and killed in some low brush just outside of the town. The victim was the daughter of a widow. The body was not discovered until this morning, when a laborer stumbled over it as he went to his work. The only wounds were on the head, and they were evidently made with a stone. The Coroner is holding an inquest, but no evidence of importance has been elicited. It is believed that the murder was committed by a man who had deceived the girl. The people are greatly excited, and threats of lynching the murderer are openly made.

ARRIVAL OF STEAMERS.

The steamers Nevada, Howell, Liverpool May 6, via Queenstown 7th; Bolivia, Munro, May 9, via Moville 10th, and Albemarle, Kelly, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, arrived at this port late last night.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A LONDON DIRECTORY FOR AMERICAN TRAVELERS, FOR 1874. Containing the fullest information, in the best form, for reference respecting all that is valuable in connection with a visit to London. With an Appendix. By CHARLES E. PASCOE. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. New-York: LEE, SHEPARD & DILLINGHAM. 1874.

We once heard the sad case of a New-York family, who, landing at Queenstown, journeyed from the Lakes of Killarney to the Giant's Causeway, Glasgow, Stirling, Edinburgh, York, London, and Paris, without succeeding in finding a barber. It was not till they reached Geneva that *paterfamilias* could get shaved. The distress of that family may be imagined, but it is consolatory to know that so direful an accident need not occur again. Mr. Pascoe has evidently supplied a much-needed volume, for in addition to a great deal of useful practical information of the kind most wanted and most frequently omitted from the guide books, he has given a very well-chosen list of London tradesmen, so that it will not henceforth be necessary to travel further than the English metropolis before enjoying a shave. We must caution the reader, though, that there are no "barbers" in Mr. Pascoe's list; but there are "hair-dressers," and they will probably be found to answer in the emergency. This "London Directory" is a most excellent little book, small, compact, easy of reference, and sufficient for all ordinary purposes. No traveler this year to Europe should go without it, and as we believe it is the intention of the proprietor to issue an edition annually, our remark will doubtless be as applicable next year as this. It gives instructions how to proceed from the first visit of the Custom-house officers at Liverpool till the stranger is intent upon sight-seeing in and around London. The "Hints to Americans," at page 47, are especially concise and complete, and will serve to help many through the difficulties that surround them in Great Britain. There is an estimate of the cost of the trip, information about hotels, cab fares, omnibuses, lodgings, railways, telegraphs, races, places of amusement, banks, churches, and many places of interest in and about the metropolis, with a quantity of minute details that are both valuable and interesting. The descriptions, for instance, of the Bank of England, a Queen's drawing-room, the British Museum, Windsor Castle, Westminster Palace, the Tower, Westminster Abbey, Christ's Hospital, the Temple, Westminster Hall, the "Fourth of June at Eton," &c., though brief, are well given, and will be found pleasant reading, independently of the instruction they offer to strangers. Travelers who provide themselves with this book will certainly find the mysteries and difficulties of the British metropolis very much diminished, and we do not think it can possibly mislead them, for although we have searched with some diligence we have failed to find a mistake.

THE OLD MASTERS AND THEIR PICTURES. For the Use of Schools and Learners of Art. By SARAH TYTLER. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1874.

MODERN PAINTERS AND THEIR PAINTINGS. For the Use of Schools and Learners in Art. By SARAH TYTLER. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1874.

As a preliminary aid to the correct understanding of the works of ancient and modern masters, these small volumes especially commend themselves to notice. The author is well qualified for the work of preparing them, and she has accomplished it with excellent judgment. The reader will have to bear in mind that they originally appeared in England—a fact which explains allusions not infrequent to pictures "in this country," but which, of course, have no existence in America. Neither book pretends to supply anything like an exhaustive account of the masters, either singly or collectively; but the selection is good, the various styles of art well defined with reference also to time and nationality, and the several memoirs are sufficiently full to convey an accurate and fairly complete sketch of the lives and characters of the painters referred to. There is enough information supplied for the use of general readers, and none that should be deemed superfluous to be attained in any school of reasonable pretensions.

The volume we have placed first goes back to the early Italian art of the thirteenth century, beginning with Giotto and Andrea Pisano, and the second brings us down to the present day, the concluding chapter being devoted to American painters. In criticism, which in such a work is in a measure unavoidable, the author has relied less on her own judgment than upon that of a number of authorities of acknowledged merit. In this again she has acted with a wise discretion; for although well able herself to form an opinion upon works of art that would command respect, the books will no doubt receive more weight and credit for impartiality, in the estimation of many, by references to other authorities than if these had been omitted. The only exception that can, we think, be taken will be found to rest in the second volume, where some names are inserted which seem scarcely in place among modern painters, however high their position must be acknowledged in their own particular sphere; such, for instance, as those of Leech, Audubon, and even Doré will illustrate our meaning. For, although it is true that Doré has produced one or two paintings, just as many others have done whose names are unknown, his reputation certainly does not rest upon them, and there is little chance that his name will ever be remembered as that of a painter. But these are errors of a very venial kind, and they may readily be disregarded when we consider the great value of these volumes in the promotion of art education.

THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

—*Harper's Magazine* this month is the opening number of the forty-ninth volume, a fact which sufficiently marks the popularity of this serial. But long continuance has not lessened its merits. On the contrary the present number is unusually attractive, and the illustrations, always numerous and good, are particularly effective. Dr. Schweinfurth's African Explorations form the subject of another paper by Helen S. Conant, who has availed herself of it to give us a most interesting account of the Niam-niams, a curious tribe occupying territory between the fourth and sixth parallels of north latitude. But precedence over this is given to the first of a series of papers on Mexico by Bishop Gilbert Haven, under the title of "Our Nearest Neighbor." The impression the writer conveys will probably be more favorable as he advances more deeply into the subject. We have before noticed Gen. McClellan's papers on "Army Organization." The second now appears, in which attention is given to the Prussian service, its administrative branches and construction, concluding with a general description of the various modes adopted in Europe for recruiting. These articles are written with considerable clearness and impartiality, and will be of much interest to a special class of readers. We must pass over an able paper on salmon-breeding and other contributions, including the continuation of the serials, to give place to a neat little satire by John Paul, very apropos just now, and entitled:

THE MAIDEN'S LAST FAREWELL.
In the Day of Cremation.

Then the night wore on, and we knew the worst,
That the end of it all was nigh:
Three doctors they had from the very first—
And what could one do but die?

"Oh, William!" she cried, "strew no blossoms of Spring,
For the new 'apparatus' might rust;
But say that a handful of shavings you'll bring,
And linger to see me combust.

Oh, promise me, love, by the fire-hole you'll watch,
And when mourners and stokers convene,
You will see that they light me some solemn, slow match,
And warn them against kerosene.

It would cheer me to know, ere these rude breezes waft
My essences far to the pole,
That one whom I love will look to the draught,
And have a fond eye on the coal.

"Then promise me, love"—and her voice fainter grew—
"While this body of mine calcifies,
You will stand just as near as you can to the flue,
And gaze while my gases arise.

For Thompson—Sir Henry—has found out a way,
(Of his 'process' you've surely heard tell,)
And you burn like a parlor-match gently away,
Nor even offend by a smell.

So none of the dainty need sniff in disdain
When my carbon floats up to the sky;
And I'm sure, love, that *you* will never complain,
Though an ash should blow into your eye.

Now promise me, love"—and she murmured low—
"When the calcification is o'er,
You will sit by my grave in the twilight glow—
I mean by my furnace door:

Yes, promise me, love, while the seasons revolve
On their noiseless axles, the years,
You will visit the kiln where you saw me 'resolve,'
And leach my pale ashes with tears."

—A large portion of *Scribner's Monthly* is again occupied by Mr. Edward King with the continuation of his able description of "The Great South." Here he considers "the South Carolina problem," "the spirit of transition," as he terms it; and he does so with boldness and impartiality. Not that the article is purely political. It is descriptive of scenery as well as of manners and life, and, like previous papers, it is well illustrated with a number of finely-executed engravings. The following, in a few words, displays very well Mr. King's idea upon one point of some importance in the consideration. He says:

"The negro is not especially anxious to see immigration come in. The spirit of race is strong within him. He is desirous of seeing the lands in the Commonwealth in the hands of his own people before the rest of the world's poor are invited to partake. He is impressed with the idea that South Carolina should be in some measure a black man's government, and is jealous of white intervention. This is not the sentiment, certainly, of the intelligent and refined colored people, but the mass are ignorant, and think that they are right in taking that stand. The black man lets the African which is in him run riot for the time being. He even dislikes to see the mulatto progress; and when he criticises him it is as if the mulatto were necessarily an inferior. So, too, the negro secretly dislikes the white adventurer, or 'carpet-bagger,' as our Southern friends call him. Black rogue has quickly learned from white rogue all he wishes to know, and now proposes to go alone."

Mr. Stedman's notice of Tennyson, begun in the last month's number, is continued, and sustains the character which justified the notice we then gave it. The friends of Mr. Thomas B. Aldrich will find an appreciative notice of him, together with a very fair portrait, and a few—too few and too short—quotations, that well illustrate the light yet charming nature of his verse. Most of the contents in this number, except the first, are of limited extent, but all are good, and some could well have been made longer. Among these a description of the "Gate of the Adirondacks" must certainly be included. It is written by Clifford P. MacCalla, in a genial, pleasant style, that contrasts most favorably with that often met with in papers upon similar subjects. There are also several attractive contributions in verse.

—In the *Galaxy* there are three papers which stand out with marked prominence. These are, one on Scandinavia, by Clemens Petersen; another, on the French Academy, by Albert Rhodes, and a third, on Richard Wagner and his Theory of Music, by Richard Grant White. The last is especially interesting at the present moment, when "Lohengrin" has won so many accessions to the list of Wagner's admirers among the musical circles of New-York. Mr. White's criticism is rigid, but just, and should be read if only to check the undue current of adulation which has broken in upon the operatic reformer here since his introduction at the Academy. An article by Olive Logan on "Voice Workers," another by an anonymous writer on "Clever Fish," and others of a lighter character, will be found pleasant, and withal useful, reading. The Scientific Miscellany is unusually complete, and some items under the head of "Current Literature" perhaps a little curious. But if it were only for the other articles we first mentioned this number must be considered fully equal to the best of its predecessors.

—In *St. Nicholas* we have a repetition of the same excellence that we have noted from month to month since the first issue, and which has won for this magazine a success and popularity unprecedented in the history of similar publications. In no respect, probably, is it more worthy of commendation than in the ability displayed by which instruction is united with amusement, and without any sacrifice of attractiveness. In the present number there are several articles where this feature is prominent; as, for instance, a memoir of Sir Isaac Newton, with anecdotes, under the title of a "Nice Old Gentleman;" a description of wrecking, diving and the means employed for raising vessels from the bottom of the sea, written by W. H. Rideing, and an account by M. E. Edwards of the Jardin d'Acclimatation, at Paris, with illustrations of elephant riding and an ostrich in harness. Then there are serials by J. T. Trowbridge, F. R. Stockton, and Olive Thorn; poetry by John Hay, Mrs. Dodge, and Lucy Larcom, and a large number of excellent short stories, besides the usual amount of matter pleasing to children, which we cannot enumerate under either of these heads, but which they generally look for with much interest. The illustrations, some thirty or more in number, are all that can be desired, but there are two especially striking on page 442 and the following. Apart from the intrinsic merits of these, they show how much effect may be obtained with very slight work. As sketches their value in this respect should not be lost sight of by the young draughtsman, to whom they convey a good practical lesson.

—The *Aquatic Monthly*, (Brentano,) the only publication in the United States which is devoted exclusively to promoting yachting and rowing, comes to us with more than usual interest at this time, when these sports are about to occupy a large share of attention. Turning from the large amount of news of the proceedings of the various rowing clubs which it contains, there is a letter among the yachting matters which deserves attention, renewing, as it does, the proposal for a series of Corinthian matches this year. The writer discusses the question whether such races are possible in this country, although he seems to feel that it was almost superfluous to do so. Of course they are possible, and we do not doubt that they would ultimately prove extremely useful, as well as productive of much enhanced pleasure to the yachtsman, and we should like to see the suggestion adopted. This monthly is a necessity to all boating and yachting men who aim to be something more than that in name only.

—This month's *Atlantic* ends the thirty-third volume, and in it are appropriately brought to a conclusion the two novels that have been followed with entertainment for some time—"Prudence Palfrey" and "Mose Evans." The concluding paragraph in Mr. Baker's work is well calculated to excite a new interest. We wish it had been penned with a better discernment of the values of "will" and "shall." The first paper in this number, however, is another chapter of autobiography from the pen of Robert Dale Owen, being a description of "Naples, her volcano, her people, and her Kings," and is thoroughly characteristic of the author's style. It describes incidents in what is now the olden time—before the consummation of Italian unity—and ending with "Milano's" attempt upon the life of Ferdinand. Another article fully as characteristic—one, too, which will probably receive earlier attention at the hands of most readers—is entitled "A Rebel's Recollections," by George Cary Eggleston. It is introductory, we take it, of others to come, and if so it leads the way to a piece of historical writing which promises to be exceptionally interesting. Most friends of the *Atlantic*—all, probably, except the most determined admirers of romance and serial stories—will be very likely to regard this an unusually good number on the ground that the several contributions are in themselves complete. "Larcom's Little Chap" is the title of a good story by James T. McKay, of the style and length which it is rare to find as good. There is also an excellent paper on the "Growth of the Novel," by G. P. Lathrop; one by J. C. Layard on "Morphine," wherein the author describes how for ten years of his life he lived a dream-like existence under the influence of opium; and an amusing one on "Modern Cats," by J. W. De Forest, who does sound justice to those often much-abused animals, and does it too with much geniality and the development of a great deal of information.

—The most attractive of the novelties in *Lippincott's Magazine*, this month, is the first of two papers on the Schuylkill Valley, with some very charming illustrations of some of the principal scenes in that locality. The writer dwells with some pride, and a little just criticism, on the inspirations which Tom Moore once drew from the same neighborhood, and then goes on to give us one of the brightest, prettiest pictures of the Schuylkill that we have seen for some time, though, it must be confessed, the interest is much heightened by the excellence of the accompanying engravings. "A Call on a Bonze," by W. G. Griffis, is a brief account of a visit to a Budhist Priest in Japan, and is but an addition to the many sketches that have for a long time past been flowing in upon us from visitors to the far East. Another contribution of similar kind is Anthony Trollope's "Social Life in Rome at the Present Day." But if both of these partake a little of the style of the special correspondent, there is much in the serial contents of this number to make amends. "Malcolm" is continued with increasing interest, and promises to be one of the best novels of the day. The "New Hyperion," and Doré's illustrations go on with well-sustained force, and Sarah W. Kellogg completes her "Life as a Book Agent," which we commended last month, and must commend again. It is a spirited realistic picture of experiences, which doubtless many will be able to indorse.

—The *Popular Science Monthly* (Appleton's) discusses several topics which are just now of most prominent interest. Two phases of the education question are considered—one, the scientific and industrial side of it, by Dr. Andrew D. White; the other, in its relation to sex, by Dr. Henry Maudsley. The former, in his sketch of the history of scientific education, makes a serious mistake in his estimate of the position held and the work done by the University of London, whose degrees in science are held to be the highest in Great Britain, and as such are generally esteemed throughout Europe; but his paper contains many suggestions which are of value. Dr. Maudsley gives an able review of the subject that has recently created so much excitement among a few in consequence of Dr. Clarke's able work, *Sex in Education*. He discusses it calmly and impartially, and his observations will command the sympathy of all but the most prejudiced. We find also here a translation of Fernand Papillon's paper in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on nostalgia, to which attention was directed in the columns of THE TIMES some time ago. In a brief contribution by Dr. George Bayles, a suggestion is made for the disposal of the dead by means other than either cremation or inhumation. The writer seems to think that dead bodies might advantageously be petrified, or calcified, then reduced to powder, and either preserved or "scattered to the winds of heaven." The reply to such a suggestion is very obvious, but the paper is worth notice if only as an example of the varied character of the discussion that Sir Henry Thompson's proposal has given rise to. A paper from the *Comptes Rendus*, by M. A. Hatzfeld, on "A New Process for the Preservation of Wood" merits the attention of those who are practically interested in the construction of railroads, telegraphs, and other mechanical works, although the proposition made is not new. The writer merely renews the idea of injecting a tannate of iron into the tissues of the wood, a process long since tested, and whose value has been proved, although not, perhaps, its superiority over other plans. Mr. Hatzfeld tells us that the iron-salt is being largely used in France by the Directors of the Railway of the East and the administration of the national telegraphs. The most noteworthy of the other articles in this number is one by Dr. Charles V. Riley on "The Grapevine Pest"—*Phylloxera*. It is copiously illustrated; gives a very clear description of the subject, which is one of increasing importance in wine-growing districts; and contains an enumeration of the most efficient remedies. We must pass over the remaining contents, which, however, are full of interest, although less immediately applicable. Some suggestions on "Responsibility in Mental Disease" are, perhaps, exceptional to this remark. They are well worth careful perusal.

—The *Catholic World*, although specially intended for members of the Catholic Church, contains much that is well adapted for general reading, and nothing that is in any degree offensive to the Protestant mind, however much we may differ from it. An article on "Public Worship" is a well-written commentary on the changes that have been wrought of late years in the practice of the Protestant churches, which may be read with instruction; as, too, another—"The Female Religions of America"—which is replete with curious information. "A Glimpse of the Green Isle" is a very well drawn sketch, whose nature is sufficiently indicated in the title, and apart from other separate papers of a similar character there are several well-selected serial stories, which add to the interest of a magazine that fairly claims to occupy one of the highest places in the Catholic literature of the country.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Spring Floods. New-York: H. Holt & Co.
Little Trix. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.
Alice. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
The Disowned. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Hymns and Songs of Praise. New-York: Anson D. F. Randolph & Co.
The Science of Homeopathy. New-York: Boericke & Tafel.
Lives of the Chief Justices of England, Vol. III. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.
My Visit to the Sun. New-York: James S. Burnton.
Out of the Hurly-Burly. New-York and Philadelphia: "To-day" Publishing Company.
Trial of Emil Lowenstein. Albany: W. Gould & Son.
Compound Engines. New-York: D. Van Nostrand.
A Golden Sunset. New-York: R. Carter & Brothers.

WORCESTER IN PERIL.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* of Tuesday makes this assertion: "The North Pond dam in this city, which confines a body of water twice as large as that which wrought such havoc in the villages of Hampshire County, was pronounced unsafe eight years ago by Mr. Francis, of Lowell, one of the most eminent hydraulic engineers in New-England. Six years ago, on complaint made to the County Commissioners, they condemned and ordered it to be removed, but, owing to an informality in the proceedings, or for some other reason, this order was not enforced. Later the Commissioners, after another hearing, ordered that the pond should not be raised above a certain level, which, it was thought, might be safely maintained, and that order has been in force ever since. The dam is notoriously insufficient to hold the water at a greater height without imminent risk. Yet it is a fact that the pond has lately been allowed to fill, and was full on Saturday last. The city has acquired the right to use the water from this pond, and the gates are under the control of the City Government. It is not a pleasant reflection that, at the very time when the fierce torrent was devastating that peaceful valley in Hampshire County, a monster more powerful and equally pitiless was crouching at our own doors, ready to spring upon and rend the defenseless and unwarned people, and that our own city officers had weakened the bars of its cage so as to make its escape, with all its inevitable horrors, not only possible, but even probable. The fall between the dam and Lincoln square is seventy feet. That immense volume of water rushing down that swift descent through the narrow valley must unavoidably cause a destruction of life and property far beyond that which has desolated the valley of Mill River. The water is now, we understand, drawn down, so that no immediate danger is to be apprehended. We cannot use any milder term than criminal recklessness in stigmatizing the mismanagement which has exposed the city to the great peril from which it has so far happily escaped.

FRENCH POLITICIANS IN TROUBLE.

A few weeks since the jury of the Court of Assizes of the Seine found MM. Raspail, father and son, guilty of having, in an Almanac published by them, eulogized deeds qualified as crimes by the law, and the elder was condemned to two years' imprisonment. The Judges, in pronouncing that penalty, had acted on the fact that he had been previously convicted, although since that time amnesties had relieved him from all liability. The Court of Cassation annulled the sentence *ex parte qua*, that is to say, only so far as regards the amount of punishment inflicted, and sent the accused before the Assizes of the Seine-et-Oise. The affair came before that tribunal on April 30, M. Henriguet, Judge of the Paris Court of Appeal, presiding. After an hour's deliberation a new sentence was pronounced—one years' imprisonment and a fine of 1,000 francs.

GERMAN ULTRAMONTANES.

The number of members of the Mainzer Katholiken-Verein, (says the Cologne *Gazette* of May 3,) amounted for the year 1872-73, according to the *Mosel Zeitung*, to the following: For the Grand Duchy of Baden, 2,328; Kingdom of Bavaria, 4,452; Grand Duchy of Hesse, 2,462; in the circuit of Treves, 4,298; of Coblenz, 4,616; of Aix-la-Chapelle, 5,605; Cologne, 5,533; of Dusseldorf, 25,995; of Munster, 8,432; of Minden, 3,442; of Arnsberg, 10,668; in the Province of Saxony, 618; in Nassau, 2,765; in the Province of Hanover, 4,507; in Hesse, Cassel, and Weimar, 391; Berlin, 431; West Prussia, 146; East Prussia, 284; Kingdom of Saxony, 207; Kingdom of Würtemberg, 535; various, 144; total, 87,640 members.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—May 20.

SENATE.

EXPORTATION OF SPIRITS.

The Conference Committee on the "bill to facilitate the transportation of distilled spirits in bond," reported a substitute which provides that, instead of the exportation bond now required by law, the producer may give a transportation bond for the delivery of the spirits on shipboard at a designated port of export, which shall be cancelled on the receipt of a notification from the Collector of said port that the actual exporter had given a bond for their delivery in a foreign country, &c. This bond shall be cancelled upon the presentation of satisfactory proof and certificates that the spirits have been landed at the port mentioned in the bill of lading, or at any other port in the United States, or have been lost at sea without fault of the owners. The export stamp-tax is to be reduced from twenty-five to ten cents per package. The House sections making an allowance of two per cent. for leakage, and providing a general system of relief in case of the destruction of the spirits while in transit, are stricken out. The bill was laid over till to-morrow.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, called up the bill to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct a branch, and to change the location of its road within the District of Columbia.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, explained the provision of the bill, and after brief debate it was laid over till to-morrow.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, moved that the Senate take up the Civil Rights bill.

Messrs. STOCKTON, SAULSBURY, and MCCREERY objected, and asked that consideration of the bill be postponed until the return of Messrs. Stevenson, Bayard, and others, who were necessarily absent, and who desired to speak upon it.

Upon a division a majority voted to take up the bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY called for the yeas and nays, and said he desired to put on record those Senators who favored the consideration of a measure when other Senators who desired to speak upon it were absent. He thought the dominant party in the Senate, which fixed up the order of business in caucus, should have some respect for the minority, and not refuse to extend the courtesy to absent Senators of allowing them to express their views.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said he was glad to have an opportunity to record his vote in favor of taking up a bill which had been discussed to the greatest extent year in and year out.

The motion to take up the bill was agreed to—Yeas 37, nays 13.

Mr. FLANAGAN, of Texas, addressed the Senate in favor of the Civil Rights bill.

Mr. PRATT, of Indiana, also spoke in favor of the bill. He argued that it was the duty of Congress to so legislate that every right of citizenship should be secured to the black man. He thought the bill was justified in providing such severe penalties that it would be obeyed. The bill did not necessarily lead to mixed schools. Where the colored people are numerous enough they will prefer to have schools of their own, and are not prohibited from doing so by the bill. But in villages it would be impracticable to have separate schools. The colored race constituted one-eighth part of the population of this country, and the two races must live together in harmony. The whole argument against this bill began and ended in prejudice. Why should it exist in this country and not in Europe. In conclusion, he argued that the passage of the bill would do much to annihilate that prejudice, as people would then accustom themselves to obeying the law and freeing themselves from prejudice.

Mr. THURMAN said he knew the bill was to pass, though not because of its merits. He did not believe that one-third of the Senate, if left untrammeled by outside pressure, would vote for the bill. There were 800,000 colored votes in the United States, and their demands had more power in this chamber than the Constitution of the United States itself. If the fate of this measure depended upon its own merits, it would require very little ability to show that it should not pass. He argued at some length as to the constitutional power of Congress, and said this bill did not propose to deal with the State, but it dealt with individuals, so that the States could provide punishment to secure civil rights, and the Federal Government, by this bill, could seize the citizen and punish him a second time. In the State of Louisiana, for instance, every offense mentioned in this bill was punishable by State law, yet it was proposed to have a second punishment by the strong arm of the Federal power. The effect of the bill would be to break up the common school system, and the result would be that both white and colored children would go without education.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

The resolution of the House providing for an adjournment of this session of Congress on the 22d of June was received, and, on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS, was agreed to.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. Sargent, Mr. Morrill, of Maine, and Mr. Davis were appointed members of the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the Naval Appropriation bill.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. WEST, proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

At 5 o'clock the doors were reopened, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FIXING THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, asked to have the Senate resolution for final adjournment taken up and passed.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said he must object until some disposition has been made of bills affecting Western interests.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, moved to go to the Speaker's table and take up the resolution.

The Speaker said that while the resolution itself was a privileged question, the motion to go to the Speaker's table was not.

Mr. CESSNA of Pennsylvania, Mr. DUNNELL of Minnesota, and others objected.

Mr. DAWES then offered, as a privileged question, a resolution similar to that passed by the Senate.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, moved to adjourn. Negatived.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Negatived—yeas 67, nays 136.

The resolution was then agreed to—yeas 143, nays 49.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, called up the report on the Sanborn contracts.

Mr. DAWES announced that he had received a letter from his colleague, Gen. Butler, stating that he was ill in bed; that he desired to speak upon the system of moieties in connection with this report, and asking as a favor that the committee would consent to postpone the discussion until to-morrow.

Mr. FOSTER said that if it were a matter personal to himself he would consent at once, but as it was a matter of great public interest he preferred to take the sense of the House.

On motion of Mr. DAWES the postponement was agreed to.

THE POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then, at 12:30, went into Committee of the Whole on the Post Office Appropriation bill, Mr. Parsons, of Ohio, in the chair.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, criticised the remarks of Mr. E. H. Roberts at the close of the debate yesterday in regard to the Republican Party. He called attention to the fact that the aggregate amount appropriated by this bill exceeded the appropriation for the same purpose last year by $3,224,224. He commented upon the system of straw bids for mail contracts, and referred to the exorbitant rates charged by railroad companies for the transportation of the mails.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked him what remedy he would apply. His own remedy would be to prescribe rates.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that that was the true remedy. Congress was the only power that could restrict those railroad companies and prescribe reasonable rates for the performance of a public service.

Mr. LAWRENCE asked him whether he would vote for a proposition prescribing such rates, and if so, how many of the members on the Democratic side of the House would do it?

Mr. HOLMAN replied that he would, and he presumed that no Democratic member would refuse to do so.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, also took up the theme of Mr. Roberts' remarks on the Republican Party, and a political debate of some duration ensued, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Randall, and others participating.

Mr. TYNER, of Indiana, who had charge of the bill, declined to be drawn into the discussion of a subject not relevant to the bill, but he proceeded to reply to some of the strictures made upon the bill by Messrs. Holman and Wood. He accounted for the annual increase of expenditures in the Post Office Department by stating that while that increase only averaged seven per cent., the increase of business averaged ten per cent. He denied that the compensation paid to railroads for carrying the mails was too great. On the contrary, he showed, taking the Erie Railroad as a criterion, that the mails were carried at a less rate per pound than second and third-class freights.

This closed the general debate, and then the bill was regularly considered by paragraphs.

Mr. E. R. HOAR, of Massachusetts, moved an amendment providing that the postage on each copy of the Agricultural Report shall not exceed ten cents. He advocated the proposition, and gave the Post Office Department as his authority for the statement that that rate of postage would fully defray the expense to the department.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, moved to amend the amendment by making the postage on the Agricultural Report one cent. Agreed to—94 too 46.

Mr. MILLS then moved to amend Mr. Hoar's amendment by making the Agricultural Report free of postage.

Mr. HALE, of New-York, begged members who were in favor of the restoration of the franking privilege to do it by a straightforward vote. He himself had been opposed to the abolition of the franking privilege, but he would not, under the guise of favoring a particular interest, help to do indirectly what the House failed to do directly.

Mr. POTTER, of New-York, thought it might as well be made free of postage as to have one-cent postage imposed on it. He had favored the abolition of the franking privilege. He thought it a great deal better and fairer and juster to have these books delivered at cost price to those who want to buy them. A bill for that purpose was now pending in the Senate. If there was any class of the community which ought not to be favored in regard to postage, it was the agricultural class, which was better able to pay postage than any other class. He was glad to see this proposition, for he thought it was the entering wedge to getting all public documents sent through the mails free of postage.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, suggested that the time for objecting to the proposition was when it was introduced last Monday. The postage on the Agricultural Report was now from thirty-six to forty cents, and there was as much reason for opposing the reduction to ten cents as the reduction to one cent.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, regretted that the proposition had been made, and asked the House to consider in what ridiculous attitude it would be presented in selecting one of the dozens of documents published by Congress and making an exception in its favor, and for the sole reason that the farmers ought to be made a specially-favored class. He represented as many farmers in proportion to the whole number of his constituents as any other member in the House. He would not insult the intelligence of his constituents by saying to them, "We treat you as a lot of paupers that come here and ask peculiar privileges in the mail." If a school-master received the report of the Bureau of Education, he had to pay forty-two cents postage for it, and if a miner received the Geological Report he had to pay fifty cents for it; but the farmer would have to pay only one cent for the Agricultural Report. He asked the House, as a matter of fair, manly justice, whether it would, in this indirect way, vote to restore the franking privilege.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, replied to Mr. Garfield, and defended the proposition as exactly right.

Mr. MYERS, of Pennsylvania, also took the same position, and charged Mr. Garfield with having voted against the propositions to extend the same privilege to other public documents. He (Mr. Myers) had voted against the humbug of abolishing the franking privilege, for he believed that it would not effect any saving to the Government, and it had not done so.

Mr. CONNOR, of Illinois, favored the amendment, and argued that the postage on newspapers was now very much less than the postage on public documents.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, opposed the amendment, claiming to be the only practical farmer in the House. He scouted the idea that the farmers of the country, the most numerous and the richest class of the people, wanted this small pittance of benevolence and favoritism. This document was to be published as an electioneering document. He begged the House not to put this insult on the farmers of the country.

Mr. COX, of New-York, twitted the last speaker as a farmer "pure and simple," and intimated that he (Mr. Smith) had held office for the last fifteen years, and was ready to come back to Congress by the aid of the farmers. He was in favor either of maintaining the abolition of the franking privilege *in toto*, or of breaking it down *in toto*.

Mr. ELDREDGE, of Wisconsin, denounced the abolition of the franking privilege as a piece of the most consummate demagogism and humbuggery that was ever got up, and he charged the Postmaster General (who was occupying a seat on the floor) with having got up the public sentiment which led to it.

After further discussion by Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, and Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, the amendment offered by Mr. Mills, making the agricultural report free of postage, was adopted by a vote of 110 to 68, and then Mr. Hoar's, proposition, as thus amended, was agreed to.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Without getting through the bill, the committee rose, and Mr. O'Neil, of Pennsylvania, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, appropriating about $30,000,000.

The House then, at 5:15 P. M. adjourned.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A stated meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday, President Neilson in the chair. After disposing of a voluminous batch of unimportant communications and petitions, the report of the City Superintendent for the month of April was read. It stated that the number of classes examined during the month was 327, 183 of which passed as excellent, 181 good, 20 fair, and 3 indifferent, these latter being connected with Primary Schools Nos. 6 and 39, and Male No. 37. The days of absence among the teachers was averaged at 1,850. The report closed with a recommendation that an investigation be made to determine the cause of inefficiency in the three schools whose examinations were not satisfactory.

A communication from William A. Wilkins, who holds a chattel mortgage amounting to $37,489 40 on the primary school at West Farms, Fordham, was read, notifying the board that unless the same was paid within twenty days a foreclosure would be ordered.

In response to a communication from Controller Green requesting a list of the premises leased for common schools, the rent, term of lease, and whether all were required for the purposes designated, the Committee on Buildings, to whom the matter was referred, submitted their report. The committee found that all the premises leased were actually necessary for use. The committee to whom was referred the matter of a memorial to the late Prof. Agassiz, reported that the by-laws disapproved of collections for such purposes from teachers and scholars, and in consideration of this fact begged to be excused from further action in the matter. Their request was granted. Jeremiah Rogers was appointed Trustee of the Third Ward School, vice David Hollis resigned. The Committee on By-laws reported that an investigation by them disclosed the fact that there are at present about 165 teachers drawing salaries, but not assigned to any specific duty, and in some cases entirely inactive; and that the number of teachers in several schools exceeded the number of classes. To provide a remedy for this the committee presented for the concurrence of the board an amendment to article 12, section 33, of the by-laws, that whenever the number of teachers exceeded the number of classes in any school, those whose services are not required be transferred to schools where they may be needed. A lengthy discussion took place relative to the immediate adoption of the amendments, pending which President Neilson stated that the united salaries of the unemployed teachers cost the City $100,000 a year. Several members were of the opinion that the immediate adoption of the amendment was requisite to economy. It was finally adopted, as was also the suggestion of the same committee that the office of Vice President of the Normal School be abolished after the 15th of September.

The Finance Committee who were appointed to consider a communication from Controller Green, requesting that the Board of Education co-operate with the Board of Apportionment in reducing the estimates for 1874, made in December last, for the expenses of the former board, recommended the laying over for the present projects for the erection of three buildings and the purchasing of sites, so that the sum of $125,000 apportioned for such purposes be dispensed with, and that the sum of $25,000 apportioned for alterations and repairs be added, in order to make an aggregate reduction of $150,000 in the estimates. The report was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

THE RAID ON "MIKE" MURRAY'S.

Patrolmen Thomas Reynolds and Thomas Brennan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, were arraigned before Commissioner Gardner yesterday, charged with having failed to ascertain that gambling was going on at Mike Murray's establishment, No. 135 Eighth street, on the 13th and 14th inst. Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who made the complaint against the officers, stated that the patrolmen were stationed in front of Murray's establishment for the purpose of ascertaining whether gambling was going on in the place, and to warn persons entering the place that they ran the risk of being arrested if they entered. Brennan was on duty on the night of the 13th inst., and reported that during that night there was nothing going on in the house, which was in complete darkness. Reynolds was on duty the next day, when the house was raided on by the Central Office detectives. He stated that he was in the house twice during that day. Nothing was going on, and Murray was sitting in the front parlor with several friends smoking. He was in front of the house when Detective Williamson, who had been sent from the Central Office to ascertain what was doing there, arrived. Williamson spoke to him and asked him if there was any game in operation. He told him there was not, and the detective then entered the house and remained there nearly half an hour. He then left, and soon after returned with several other officers and pulled the house. Capt. Byrnes stated that he had visited the house several times to ascertain if any gambling was practiced there, and had frequently sent other officers there. At his request Detective Elder, of the Central Office, had visited the house for the same purpose. It was evident from the testimony that the "game" had been opened after Officer Reynolds had left the house, and that the gamblers suspected Detective Williamson's errand and closed up after he had left to go to the Central Office and report. The complaints were dismissed.

TWO MEN TERRIBLY SCALDED.

Yesterday morning two men named Edward Russell and Philip Ferguson were terribly scalded on board the tug-boat Blue Bonnet, lying at the Camden and Amboy docks foot of Second street, Hoboken, N. J. The men were engaged in testing the strength of a new boiler, and were conveying boiling water to the boiler through a hose, when the fastening of the hose suddenly burst, and struck the men with such violence as to knock them down on the floor of the engine-room. The boiling water from the end of the hose poured over them for nearly two minutes, causing them to writhe in terrible agony. They were dragged out as quickly as possible, and Dr. Chalert summoned, who did everything in his power to alleviate their sufferings. Ferguson was so badly scalded that the flesh peeled off his body, and it is feared that he cannot survive. Russell escaped with less injury. The injured men were removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

A SOLDIER'S LAST PAY-DAY.

Tuesday being the usual pay-day of the regular troops stationed in the forts around New-York, a goodly number of them were not exactly in condition for parade. At Fort Hamilton this was particularly noticeable, and toward evening the usual number of drunken brawls disturbed the village. Yesterday morning the body of a soldier named Robert Douglas, a private in Company G, Third United States Artillery, was found in a pond on Flatbush avenue. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is thought that the man fell into the pond when making his way to his quarters while intoxicated. Douglas had a good record in his regiment. The Coroner has been notified.

THE YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION.

DIFFICULTIES WITH THE SIOUX—A TEMPORARY FAILURE AND A RETREAT.

The Bozeman (Montana) *Courier*, of May 1, brings news concerning the expedition that recently left Bozeman to explore the Yellowstone country. We give the report of the Secretary:

To Hon. John P. Bruce, Permanent Chairman Yellowstone Wagon Road and Prospecting Expedition:

SIR: Messrs. Bradley and Everts arrived here late last evening with private letters, and report as follows: Since the 1st inst. the expedition has constantly been attacked and harrassed by Sioux—in bodies of from 100 to 1,000. I regret to state that Mr. Yates, of Boulder, was killed, and Bostwick, of Deer Lodge, and Woodward, of Gallatin, slightly wounded. The command reached the near vicinity of Tongue River, but on account of the constant Indian attacks but little prospecting was done, and the expedition was obliged to retreat. When Bradley and Everts left on the 26th it was near Pryor's Gap, slowly marching this way, probably out of danger and all well. The stock was run down, feeding having been almost impossible; the horses had suffered greatly from epizootic; the roads were very muddy, and the rain had fallen in torrents. Bradley and Everts report rich prospects on Big Horn, Tongue River, &c. During the trip some twenty horses were lost, but reprisals restored the complement. In no attack, however, were the Indians successful, and many Sioux and horses were killed. Mr. Quivey writes to Mr. Story indorsing the foregoing, except that, so far as gold is concerned, he merely states that "rich mines exist in the Big Horn Mountains, south of the Big Horn—that the first fight occurred near the mouth of the Rose Bud, and that Vernon abandoned the command twenty-five miles above Pompey's Pillar." Rouse, Wilson, Roe, Heinse, and two others are now on the way to Bozeman, and will probably reach us by to-morrow. Everts asserts that the country is rich, and that 300 men can hold the country without trouble. While the committee must admit the unfortunate present result of the movement, it by no means despairs of the ultimate success of the attempt to open the lower country. A full history of the events of the march will be made immediately upon the reception of the report of the Council.

For the committee, J. V. BOGERT,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WINTER WEATHER IN JERUSALEM.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times* under date Jerusalem, April 9, 1874: "While England has been favored with an unusually mild Winter, and our Indian possessions are suffering from famine owing to the absence of rain, the countries east of the Mediterranean, from Constantinople to Cairo, have experienced a season of most unprecedented severity. More snow has fallen at Constantinople than has been known for more than half a century, while between Beyrout and Damascus there has been a general fall of eighteen inches, and in some places the drift has been to the depth of two or three metres, so that all communication between the two has been stopped, while laborers have been constantly employed in digging out a road. In Palestine the average rain-fall is about twenty-four inches. The early rainy season is in February and March, and the later in the end of April. This year it set in during Christmas week, and from that time to the present a considerable stream has continuously flowed down the bed of the Kidron, which usually is without water during the whole year, and seldom runs for more than three or four days. The rainfall this year exceeds forty inches. A heavy snow-storm prevailed throughout the country on the 19th of March, and on the same day a very severe hail-storm visited Port Said, where the cold was as intense as is ever found in England during the Winter. Even a week later, on our arrival at Jerusalem, we found mounds of snow still remaining in the streets. A party who had gone to Bethlehem, (one hour and a half from Jerusalem,) with the intention of proceeding to Hebron, found it impossible to do so, and were detained at Bethlehem for five days before the weather sufficiently moderated to permit their return to the Holy City. Parties of tourists found the whole country thoroughly saturated with water, the rivers swollen, bridges washed away so that bedding, carried from one camping ground to another on the backs of the mules, which often refused to face the driving hail and rain, was unfit for use, and, if there was no alternative, the servants were kept up all night, with mallet in hand, to drive down the ever-starting tent-pegs, for which there was little hold in the wet mud. Then came a sudden squall, the pegs started faster than all available hands could replace them, the wind got under the canvas, away it went, snapping the pole in half to the imminent peril of the sleepers and the certain soaking of clothes and beds. Two parties, encamped outside the Jaffa gate of Jerusalem, were driven into the city to be huddled into the overflowing convents, two small inns, and such private houses as would take pity upon them. One of these, after two ineffectual attempts to force their way northward, found themselves obliged to return to Jerusalem with their bedding saturated, their tents spoilt, and their clothes wet through. There they passed three weeks, mostly indoors or up to the ankles in mud, in trudging through these filthy dismal streets, and started back on their homeward trip a week ago, after an absence from home of six weeks, during which they had seen nothing but the Egyptian Pyramids and the inside of Jerusalem, with a hurried trip to the Jordan and the Dead Sea. Another had more wisely split itself up into smaller companies, but one of these, pushing northward, finding the Plain of Esdraelon under water and impassable, was constrained to turn westward to Kaifa, and endeavor to reach Damascus by coasting to Beyrout. So little is a continuance of bad weather contemplated here that scarcely any provision is made for it, the houses being fortified, not against cold and rain, but heat, so that when settled rain pours down with the violence of a water-spout, (and I never saw it rain with the determined will it does in Syria, save in Norway only) there is not a window, a door, or a roof that has a chance against it, and you lie awake all night in the expectation that each gust of wind will at least carry away the windows and roof, and you are under some apprehension that the whole house will collapse like pasteboard. You hear the rain pouring down the staircase through the door on the flat roof, you hear it pattering on the floor by your side, then upon your bed, and you philosophically bear it till it comes at last upon your face; then, jumping up in despair, you find your shoes full of water and your trowsers floating. I can assure you that this is a very faint picture of the experience of many during the past month. I never felt the cold more than at Cairo and Port Said at the end of March, and never saw worse storms of thunder and hail than at both those places. At the latter, especially, for several days not a single native was to be seen about the streets, their slender costume ill befitting the temperature. The Europeans sat down daily to the *table d'hôte* at the hotel in caps and greatcoats, the ladies in thick cloaks, and not a single steamer ventured out of the harbor for four days. Here, too, the suffering of the poor must have been very great. It was a pitiable sight to see them, with bare legs and but a single garment, (of cotton or goat's hair,) shivering about the streets, or huddling under some temporary shelter, and to learn that wood (their only fuel) was a half-penny a pound, and that every camel's burden had to submit to blackmail at the gates to supply the fires of the Customs officers. For the last few days brighter weather has set in; a warm wind and a scorching sun have suddenly succeeded the frost and cold; the ground, saturated with moisture, will doubtless soon teem with luxuriance, but there is reason to fear it will also exhale miasma in this unsewered city, whose streets are ever reeking with filth, strewed with offal and moldering carcases, and that fever will consummate what cold and privation have already commenced."

THE AUSTRIAN CONVENTS BILL.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 2d inst.:

"The sittings of the Reichsraths will continue up to about the middle of the present month, when they will be suspended until the Autumn. Three of the religious bills have already passed both Houses, but such important changes have been introduced in the fourth (the Convents bill) by the parties sitting on the Left that it is very doubtful whether the Upper House will accept them. As to the Ministry, it has already positively declared that it will not agree to them under any circumstances. Fortunately, this disagreement is no obstacle to the passing into law of the three first bills, which are really the most important of the four. The modifications introduced by the Lower House in the Convents bill are to the effect that the establishment of new convents is not, as proposed by the Government, to be dependent on the approval of the State authorities, but is to be effected by a special law in each case; that foreigners shall not be permitted to become members of Austrian convents; that when a monk leaves his monastery he shall be permitted to marry, and that measures shall be taken for a strict inspection of all monasteries and convents by the State authorities. The Liberal Deputies, who proposed these amendments, showed in their speeches that feeling of mistrust and dislike toward conventual institutions, which is so generally spread, especially among the educated classes, in all parts of the Empire. The Government, too, is certainly not actuated by any liking for these institutions in its determination to resist the dictates of the Liberal majority. But it adheres to the principle of conciliation which has hitherto marked the whole of its religious policy, being convinced that for a State situated as Austria is this is the best course to adopt."

THE SING SING BURGLARIES.

On Tuesday night Officer O'Neill, of the Ninth Precinct, accompanied by several officers from Sing Sing, arrested two men on suspicion of their having been concerned in the many burglaries which were committed recently in that village, the accounts of which were fully published in THE TIMES. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Murray, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and remanded by him to the charge of the officers to enable them to obtain more evidence against them. The prisoners gave their names as Peter Snyder and Frank Vitt, but they are supposed to have aliases.

CHURCH AFFAIRS.

LONG ISLAND EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Long Island reassembled at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, yesterday at 9:30 A. M., Bishop Littlejohn in the chair. The Secretary read the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. A report presented by Rev. Dr. Cox, Chairman of the Committee on Incorporation and Admission of Churches, recommending the admission to the convention of delegates from St. George's Church, Brooklyn, was adopted. Mr. John A. King offered a resolution expressing the thanks of the convention to Bishop Littlejohn for the able triennial address delivered by him, with a request that he would address the convention at its next annual session on the "Pastoral duties" of the clergy. Mr. A. E. Masters, of the Committee on the Diocesan Fund, reported collections from fifty-six churches, amounting to $1,136, the number of churches represented being six less than last year; disbursements, $987 70, leaving a balance of $148 31. The committee recommended that 1,250 copies of the diocesan journal be printed, in lieu of 1,750 heretofore issued. The report of the Trustees of the Episcopal fund, presented by Mr. H. E. Pierrepont, showed the receipts to be $4,320 75; disbursements, $4,218 12, leaving a balance of $102 63; capital of the fund, $52,927 63. On motion of the Secretary, the President appointed as a committee Rev. Dr. Schenck, Mr. Charles R. Marvin, and Mr. Charles A. Townsend to consider the advisability of an enlargement of the capital of the fund, a report to be submitted to the convention at its next session. Rev. Dr. Schenck next submitted the annual report of the Committee on the Aged and Infirm Clergy Fund, showing the receipts to be $5,936 09; disbursements, $1,250; balance in the treasury, $4,686 09; capital, $24,186 09. Rev. Dr. Schenck also submitted a report of the Standing Committee on the Church Charity Foundation, in connection with which he delivered an interesting address, descriptive of the institutions under its direction, making special mention of the devotion of the Deaconesses, and concluded by urging the co-operation of the several parishes in a work which was accomplishing so much real good. Rev. Dr. Drowne, on behalf of the Committee on the Salary of the Bishop, reported the receipts from the Episcopal fund and fifty-five churches to be $7,491 42, and the expenditure $6,000, salary to the Bishop, and $291 30 for repairs to his residence. The report was adopted, as also a motion for an addition of $250 allowance to the Bishop for traveling expenses, to date from July 1, 1874. Mr. H. E. Pierrepont presented the report of the Trustees of the estate of the diocese, showing the following donations: From the Trustees of Christ Church, Islip, Long Island, the building and lot on which it stands; from Mr. S. B. Nicholl and wife, an acre of ground, containing a church edifice, at Shelter Island; and a house and lot at No. 74 Second place, Brooklyn, the gift of Mr. Charles Deake. On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to the donors of the property. The reports of the Committee on the General Theological Seminary, submitted by Mr. Pierrepont, showed the number of students this year to be seventy-three, from twenty-five dioceses. The seminary buildings were stated to be in good repair, a new library had been erected at an expense of $3,000, the room formerly occupied for that purpose had been transformed into a chapel, $124 27 had been raised for the fund by the diocese. The committee recommended that collections in aid of the seminary fund should be made in the various parishes, also the election of Revs. George W. Smith, Noah H. Schenck, D. D., and Wm. A. Snively, to fill vacancies in the Board of Trustees, all of which was adopted. Rev. N. Maynard presented the report of the Committee on Sunday-schools, which recommended the adoption in Sunday-schools of a uniform system of study. The Treasurer's report of the Missionary Committee showed the total receipts to be $9,456 45; disbursements, $8,498 89; balance on hand, $957 56. A resolution was adopted commending the Church Charity Foundation to the aid of the several parishes in the diocese. The President then nominated the Ecclesiastical Court for the ensuing two years, as follows: Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D. D., Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., Rev. Daniel V. M. Johnson, D. D., Rev. William H. Moore, Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D., Rev. W. S. Chadwick, Rev. Charles R. Baker.

The Trustees of the fund for the aged and infirm clergymen and the Committee on the Salary of the Bishop were reappointed. A recess was then taken.

On reassembling, the President announced that the election of committees for the ensuing year was in order. The following committees were selected:

The Standing Committee.—Rev. Charles H. Hall, D. D., President; Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., Secretary; Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D.; Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, D. D.; Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, Hon. Jasper W. Gilbert, Mr. Charles R. Marvin, Mr. Edward Todd.

The Missionary Committee.—Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, D. D.; Rev. Charles W. Homer, Rev. William A. Snively, Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, D. D.; Rev. Caleb B. Ellsworth, Mr. Joseph W. Greene, Mr. Alexander V. Blake, Secretary; Mr. S. D. C. Van Bokkelen, Mr. J. Augustus Hewlett, Mr. Edward Todd, Treasurer.

The Deputies to the General Convention.—Rev. Chas. H. Hall, D. D.; Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.; Rev. Jacob W. Diller, D. D.; Rev. Samuel M. Haskins, D. D.; Mr. Henry E. Pierrepont, Hon. John W. Hunter, Mr. William Nicoll, Mr. John A. King.

The Provisional Deputies.—Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D.; Rev. William H. Moore; Rev. Robert T. Pearson; Rev. Samuel Cox, D. D.; Mr. Henry P. Morgan, Hon. William H. Ludlow, Mr. Seymour L. Husted, Mr. Charles A. Townsend.

While the tellers were counting the votes Rev. Dr. Nelson, a missionary long resident in China, addressed the convention upon the labor of the Church in his field among the "Celestials," giving a brief account of the habits and dispositions of his converts. At the conclusion of his address Bishop Littlejohn, on behalf of the convention, returned thanks to Dr. Nelson for the pleasure he had afforded them, and pledged him the support of the diocese in the mission to China. On motion of Rev. Dr. Paddock, a vote of thanks to Dr. Nelson was placed on record and a seat in the convention tendered to him. Rev. W. H. Moore next addressed the convention on the resolutions concerning the ritual which were yesterday laid on the table. He was in favor of some action being taken which would secure uniformity of ritual in all the dioceses, and of strong action being taken by the Diocese of Long Island, which should show its feelings in the matter. As the majority was in favor of leaving the matter entirely to the Bishop, the resolutions were again laid on the table. Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall next read a synopsis of the report of the Deaconesses of the Church Charity Foundation. At its conclusion thanks were voted to the Rector and Wardens of the Church of the Holy Trinity for the use of their edifice by the convention; also to the Secretary and his assistant for the able manner in which they had performed their duties, and the convention then adjourned *sine die*.

THE ST. GOTHARD TUNNEL.

The London *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "In reply, no doubt, to rumors circulated from French sources that the St. Gothard Tunnel was to be abandoned as a failure, its progress being so slow as not to promise its completion for twenty years, the Swiss Federal Government is now making public, after proper verification of their correctness, the monthly reports received by it of the state of the works. The report for March shows that the rate of advance of the boring for the month was as nearly as possible 500 feet lineal, the proportion on the Swiss side being greater than that made from Airolo by nearly a third. The total length gained since the first trials were made sixteen months ago is an actual advance of seven-eighths of a mile, of which very nearly 1,200 yards are cleared out to the complete section of the tunnel. The number of workmen now employed on an average daily is 1,380; but this appears to include the labor in extensive workshops outside each of the two openings. The boring from the Swiss end continues to be entirely through solid gneiss rock. The temperature is found remarkably equable within the tunnel, varying little during the month from 70°, while outside the average was 41°. At the southern end the mica-schist through which the boring has been carried, has ceased to contain quartz, and has become of a much softer and looser character as the work advances. The reports as to the leakage of springs into the tunnel are decisively contradicted in this report, according to which the quantity of water entering in March was perfectly insignificant. It is also announced that so far from the Belgian boring machines of Dubois and François having been given up as a failure, they are working on with the greatest success."

SENATOR FERRY'S HEALTH.

The Hartford *Times* of Monday evening speaks as follows of the health of Senator O. S. Ferry, whose disease is a spinal trouble, like that of the late Senator Sumner: "It is excessively painful, and the afflicted patient suffers greatly. It leads, in many cases, to a partial paralysis, and we believe it has affected Senator Ferry in that way. He has borne his affliction with great fortitude, and has attended to his duties in the Senate when he was not really able. He has, for months, only been relieved temporarily from the terrible pains that follow this disease by the use of subcutaneous injections of morphine; and these he has of late been obliged to repeat several times a day, so frequently, indeed, that he found it necessary to carry the little instrument with which the morphine was injected under the skin, and to perform the operation (a slight one) himself. During the last ninety days his strength has failed, and he has become considerably emaciated. He left Washington last week, and arrived at his home in Norwalk on Wednesday. The fatigues of the journey left him in a very low condition the following night, and his friends express the opinion that he will never be able to return to Washington. During the last few weeks of Senator Sumner's life he frequently consulted with Senator Ferry, and they sympathized with each other in their similar and painful afflictions."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES FROM STATE BOARDS OF CHARITIES—THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT IN THE WESTERN STATES—SOCIAL CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA.

The proceedings of the American Social Science Association were continued yesterday at Association Hall. In the morning there was a conference of delegates from State Boards of Charities in the United States, at which Dr. John B. Chapin, of Willard Asylum, read a paper on "The Duty of the States Toward Their Insane Poor," which was discussed and a committee appointed to report upon the question. A paper by Edward W. Rice, on "The Laws of Pauper Settlement" in Massachusetts, was next read, after which the conference adjourned. In the afternoon the association met, Rev. Dr. Woolsey presiding, and two papers of interest were read and discussed. President Gilman, of the University of California, submitted, through his brother, Rev. Edward Gilman, a very exhaustive paper on "California and its Relations With the Other United States," and the Secretary, Mr. Sanborn, next read an abstract of a paper prepared by William C. Flagg, of Moro, Ill., on "The Farmers' Movement in the Western States." Below will be found the papers, or a synopsis of them, which were read at the conference meeting and at the regular session of the association.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

In connection with the meeting of the Social Science Association, a conference of the Public Boards of Charities in the United States, at which Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, presided, was held yesterday morning. There were present Dr. Nathaniel Bishop, New-York; William P. Letchworth, Buffalo; Samuel F. Miller, Delaware County, N. Y.; Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Albany; F. B. Sanborn, General Secretary; Dr. John B. Chapin, of Willard Asylum; Mrs. W. P. Leyndé, Wisconsin; Mr. H. H. Giles, Wisconsin, and Mrs. M. R. Pretlee, Connecticut. Dr. Chapin read the following paper on "The Duty of the States Toward Their Insane Poor."

THE DUTY OF THE STATES TOWARD THEIR INSANE POOR—VIEWS OF DR. JOHN B. CHAPIN.

Underlying the initial legislation pertaining to the insane is the apprehension of danger to person and property which may arise from their irresponsible condition. If it is conceded that the safety of the community requires the personal liberty of the insane should be restrained, it follows that an obligation rests upon the State to direct, in its sovereign capacity, that the restraint should be properly and humanely exercised, and the custodial care combined with such remedial measures as will afford the greatest probability of recovery, which the individual in his condition cannot direct intelligently for his advantage. The state of helplessness and dependence which insanity at once produces, excites commiseration and pity, and prompts to sympathetic impulses, which move a community to give them expression in legislative acts for the relief of persons thus unfortunately afflicted. It may be a question whether the exercise of legislative functions to accomplish humanitarian purposes comes strictly within the objects of a Government, when these legislative acts require for their full execution the collection of taxes for objects which it is not alleged will add to the prosperity financially of the State, or enhance appreciably the value of the property of its citizens. Illustrating this view, it may be observed in this connection that taxes for purposes purely benevolent in their character are among the last to be levied and paid with reluctance, while those provided for internal improvements are more freely, and, sometimes, even liberally, voted.

Our whole duty to the insane, as well as to all the dependent classes, may not appear from the nature and objects of human Governments, but it does appear when we consider and accept those higher principles which it was the province of the Divine Master and Teacher to inculcate, the practical application of which distinguishes Christian from pagan civilization.

If, then, the safety of society imposes a necessity of exercising a salutary control over the personal liberty of the insane, then those reciprocal obligations which exist and bind together the members of a community also require that the State should make special provision for the medical treatment and supervision of its insane poor, whose helplessness, dependent condition, and hope of recovery appeal to our sympathy and higher sense of duty, without which aid they must inevitably seek that last refuge—the refuge which the jail and almshouse afford.

The existing institutions for the care of the insane, whether corporate or erected under State auspices, may be regarded as a recognition of these obligations. If we examine the history of the early efforts to establish each one of these institutions, we will find they had their origin in the hope of improving the condition of the insane poor; that these efforts have been materially aided by "memorials," "petitions," and official reports, representing the neglected condition of the insane in jails and almshouses, and that the favorable action of Legislatures has seemed to be the direct result of these representations.

In view of the many official recognitions of the claims of the insane poor, what becomes the duty of the States to this class?

Recognizing the fact that the sentiment of a community conforms itself to its written statutes, it is of the first importance that the State, in its sovereign capacity, should clearly define the legal status of an insane dependent in accordance with the principles we have stated. It should not be discretionary with a public officer, before whom a case is presented for action, to send an insane person to an asylum, or to an almshouse and jail. With such formalities as may be deemed requisite, there should be no discretion in the case, but the public officer should in unmistakable language be required by the statute to order the transfer of the insane dependent to a public asylum established and managed upon accepted and approved principles. The insane poor should be removed as far as possible while there, in all that pertains to their daily surroundings and maintenance, from the various baneful influences of political changes, and the mercenary economy which sometimes afflicts localities.

The State institutions should be held strictly to their originally-designed purpose, so that the class for which they were, and are, intended, should have the fullest benefit of the establishment, and not be excluded by any policy of internal administration.

In the earlier history of this subject it was usual to officially designate institutions for the insane as asylums, which conveyed to the popular sense the idea of permanent residence during a state of disability. Latterly it has been the practice of our Legislatures to create establishments for the insane under the name and style of hospitals, which would seem to serve the purpose of a medical idea. No exception ought to be taken to a name did it not come to subserve in practice the purpose of the idea that such institutions were places of temporary abode for patients who were ultimately to find an asylum or refuge elsewhere, when pronounced incurable. Having a firm conviction that this practice has depreciated the value and importance of asylums, we believe the State establishments should be called, and actually become to the insane, asylums or homes, and the practice of discharging and removing incurables to the almshouses be abandoned.

While great additions have been made to our knowledge of the nature of insanity, its proper medical and moral management, we must ask ourselves the question whether the present state of medical science will warrant us in believing the percentage of recoveries will increase. We must regard actual results, and not take counsel of our medical enthusiasm and hopes, and confess that official reports do not justify the belief that this percentage is increasing. This statement should not be made without acknowledging the fidelity and earnestness with which so many members of the profession are laboring in this department of medical research.

Would that we could realize the results that have been hoped for! Much as we love our profession and its noble offices, it is of more importance that the people of the several States be impressed with the results which actual experience develops, and prepared to discharge their whole duty to the large class of incurable insane persons who will remain a life-long public charge, as well as to the recent and curable cases.

To recognize the fact, as we must, that a small portion of the insane poor are well cared for in the existing State asylums, while the mass are provided for in the almshouses, is a sad commentary upon the existing system. To propose that we must erect more hospitals, when we are yearly struggling for appropriations to complete those we have commenced, or to keep those we have erected in a proper state of repair, does not solve the problem, but postpones it.

What our duty may be to the insane poor may be easy to determine for ourselves. If we would witness some results of a scheme of relief it must be adapted to the appreciation of the popular mind, to the pecuniary ability of tax-payers, and have the merit of comprehensiveness.

In reference to the disposition of recent cases with whom the hope of restoration mainly lies, no question can occur. There should be ample asylum accommodation prepared for their prompt treatment. The only question that we think can possibly arise is the proper disposition of the chronic and incurable cases. As we have before stated, it is our opinion that the discharge of incurables from the asylums should cease. We believe it is entirely feasible to attach to all the asylums supplemental departments in which the tranquil and manageable cases can be made more comfortable than under an almshouse organization, and on plans acceptable to tax-payers.

We believe great concessions may be made in the plans, style of architecture, and cost of construction of asylums, so that additional structures will be entered upon with less reluctance. It is not necessary that these structures should be built to endure for ages. It is quite possible and probable that the changes of a single generation may cause a departure from present plans to be highly desirable.

A word is necessary on the subject of the maintenance of the insane, and here, again, we are confronted with the financial aspect of the question. In those States where the expense of maintenance of the insane poor is a direct charge upon the counties or towns, there is a manifest reluctance, except in extreme cases, to transfer them to the State asylums, where the views as to their requirements differ, and the expense is greater than in the county poor-houses. We do not believe the differences which prevail on this point can be reconciled except by positive legislation.

In conclusion, we deem it of the highest importance that entire harmony should exist and be cultivated between the Boards of Public Charities of the several States and the medical profession as to the best policy to be pursued.

On motion, Mr. Sanborn, of Massachusetts; Mr. Giles, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Letchworth, of New-York, were appointed a committee to report a plan for unanimity of action as regards the treatment of the insane.

SYNOPSIS OF PAPER BY EDWARD W. RICE, OF BOSTON—THE LAW OF SETTLEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A paper by Edward W. Rice, of Boston, on "The Law of Settlement in Massachusetts," the principal points of which are as follows, was then read by the Secretary. The Settlement laws of England, from which our own are partially derived, date from the statute of 14th Charles II., in 1662, whereby the removal of a pauper to his own parish from a place where he had remained less than forty days, was authorized. Compulsory relief was established by the celebrated statute of 43 Elizabeth, in 1601. This was the foundation of the English Poor law, the statutes previously in force being directed against "valiant beggars and sturdy vagabonds," and designed solely for the suppression of vagrancy. The earliest colonial statute, in 1639, covered both provisions for the support and removal of paupers. Under this the court, or any two Magistrates out of court, were empowered to determine all cases in which the settlement or maintenance of a pauper was concerned, and to dispose of all unsettled persons into towns wherein they could be most readily supported. This was subsequently modified, in 1655 and 1659, by giving to the "prudential men" and the Selectmen of any town the right to require security for the maintenance of all persons entering such town, and also to notify such persons within three months of their arrival of the town's unwillingness to support them. The statute of 4th William and Mary, 1692, provided that a residence of three months without warning should give a settlement, except to those convicted of crime, or who had come for nursing or education, or to be healed by a physician. Persons warned to leave and neglecting to do so for fourteen days, might be sent by Justice's warrant from Constable to Constable until they came to the town where they belonged. Various other changes, including those of 14th of William III., in 1701; 13th George II., in 1739; 7th George III., in 1767; June 23, 1789; Feb. 11, 1794; Feb. 21, 1822; chapter 328 of the laws of 1868, and the amendment, chapter 329 of the statutes of 1871, are duly recited, and the law as at present existing, and which in many respects is substantially the law of 1794, summarized as follows:

A settlement may be acquired by any adult person, irrespective of citizenship, in his or her own right, in any city or town.

First—By ten years' continuous residence therein, accompanied by the payment of taxes, or, in the case of an unmarried woman, by ten years' residence without receiving relief as a pauper or being convicted of crime.

Second—By a residence of three successive years on his or her estate of inheritance or freehold situated therein.

Third—By the possession of an estate, the assessed value of the principal or interest of which shall amount to $200 or $12 respectively, and being assessed thereon for all taxes for five years successively, provided the person dwells or has his home in the place where such assessment is made.

Fourth—By being chosen and actually serving one year in one of seven local offices.

Fifth—By being settled as an ordained minister therein.

Sixth—By being admitted as an inhabitant at a legal meeting held for that purpose.

Seventh—By dwelling and having a home at an unincorporated place at the time of its incorporation into a town.

Eighth—By setting up and carrying on a lawful trade for five years in any place, provided that the person while a minor has served a five years' apprenticeship in said trade and place, and has set up the trade within one year after the expiration of said apprenticeship. A derivative settlement may be obtained by married women, by legitimate children, and by illegitimate children, under certain restrictions.

The laws of Massachusetts in this respect are more stringent than those of any other State, and might be modified with benefit to the citizens as well as to the community at large. The other States merely prescribe a period of residence for men and unmarried women, without possession of property or payment of taxes, as follows: Maine, five years; South Carolina, three years; New-York, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, and Oregon, one year; Illinois, Mississippi, and Kansas, six months, and Nebraska, thirty days. In Prussia a single year's residence is considered sufficient.

The conference then adjourned until Friday.

AFTERNOON SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

The afternoon session commenced at 3 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Woolsey presiding. The attendance was not large, but the papers which were read were listened to with much attention, and the one on California was decidedly interesting, as it gave a graphic history of the rise and progress of that State. The Chairman having introduced Rev. Edward Gilman, he read a paper prepared by his brother, the President of the California University, of which the following is a synopsis:

CALIFORNIA AND ITS RELATIONS WITH THE OTHER UNITED STATES.

After describing the geographical features of the State, he said:

It is not only isolated but remote from all other civilized countries. San Francisco is almost as far from New-York and Washington as they are from Liverpool. Its distance from Chicago and St. Louis is about 2,000 miles. The grain, which has constituted of late the chief export, goes around Cape Horn to England. The nearest ocean neighbors are the Hawaiian Islands, and they are over 2,000 miles away. Honolulu cannot even be called a half-way house on the route to Asia and Australia, for Yokohama is 4,750 miles from San Francisco, and Sydney is 4,500 miles from Honolulu, which is already 2,080 miles from the California coast.

This remote and isolated region is more diversified in structure than any other portion of the United States. Within its territory is the highest peak yet discovered in the national domain, a peak of 15,000 feet in height, surrounded by a group of mountain giants 14,000 feet in height, whose only rival as a group is the group in Colorado. The long line of the Sierras, extending northward to Mount Shasta, is the most noteworthy chain in the Union. It is cut by extraordinary ravines or chasms, two of which (the Yosemite and Hetch Hetchy) are among the wonders of the world. At the foot of this mountain range lie river-plains of wonderful fertility. East of the Southern Sierras lies a Valley of Death, below the surface of the sea. The coast ranges in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco Harbor rise suddenly to the height of 3,000 feet, (as, for example, Tamalpais 2,597, Diablo 3,876;) and this is almost as if the Central Alleghanies were to rise up around the Bays of New-York and Newark.

This diversified structure is attended by the most diversified products. Those of the mineral kingdom are renowned, especially the gold, silver and quicksilver; but new discoveries in the mineral kingdom are frequently made. The mineral springs, which are numerous and highly valued in many cases for their medicinal qualities, are yet but quite imperfectly known. The native woods adapted to useful purposes are abundant, and some of them, like the laurel, are of great beauty, and some, like the sequoias, of marvelous stature. The wonders of vegetation in California have been so often described that the story seems exhausted; and yet not a season goes by without surprises even to the Californians themselves. The yield of grain is now the most important of the resources of the State; but there are shrewd observers who believe that the future wealth of California will not lie either in gold or corn, but in fruit. As there is no limit to the demand for fruit, so there is no limit to the supply of it which California can send to the markets of the world. Quick and cheap transportation for fresh fruit and improved methods of preservation are the only desiderata. There is no limit to grape culture; and already the wines and brandies are important manufactures, and preparations are rapidly making for drying, canning and transporting to less favored climates the superabundant produce of the fruit-trees of the State. Fresh strawberries are found in any month in the markets of San Francisco, and are of low price from April to November. The Los Angeles oranges are abundant and good; but the orange belt is not limited to the southern portion of the State, as many suppose. I have just visited an orchard of well-laden orange-trees just over the San Francisco hills, near Martinez.

The almond, olive, and fig were there flourishing side by side with the cherry, pear, and apple. Position, structure, and products have determined for the State the most diversified industries. Manufactures are rapidly (though not so rapidly as might be expected) receiving the attention of capitalists, and in some instances, where experience and money have co-operated, (for example, in the manufacture of blankets,) the highest results have been reached. It would not be easy to say which of the four great branches of human industry—agriculture, manufactures, mining, or commerce and transportation—is likely to predominate. Doubtless all these departments of exertion are to receive in years to come a degree of development hitherto unknown.

The people are diversified as well as the products. All the varied elements of society in the Eastern States are working here; the Southern chivalry and the Northern yeomanry are blended. Modern European immigration has supplied its full quota to the population. The African is also here. There are, besides, three elements in the population quite unknown in most of the other States. First, the native American Indian, still to be found in the remoter districts, even waging war under Capt. Jack last year against the National Government. Second, The remnant of the Spanish inhabitants, with their hereditary language, customs, and ideas, and, finally, the coming man, John Chinaman, everywhere working his way, in the kitchen, the shop, the farm, and the mines.

Diversity of race is not apparent, of course, in San Francisco. There it is that national peculiarities are most obvious, and the various social elements stand out as visible energizing forces. Here, for example, is the Chinese quarter, as distinct a district, as Celestial in its aspects, as offensive in its smells as if a section of Canton had been floated across the ocean. Here, again, is the Jewish Synagogue, surpassing in magnitude and overlooking in position all or nearly all Christian Churches. Here are clubs and churches and associations and hospitals and newspapers perpetuating and promulgating the ideas and languages of the most diversified constituencies in these cities. This cosmopolitan commingling is seen, of course, in New-York and all other Eastern cities, with the single remarkable exception of the Asiatic element, which is here so prominent; but the ascendancy of the American element, with all institutional life, is so great in all the older Atlantic cities that it passes almost unquestioned. Here, also, American institutions are thoroughly established, but the influence of non-American ideas and institutions is also very obvious, modifying many of the hereditary and traditional ways of the Eastern States.

Alluding to Californian society, he said:

The number of educated men in California is very noteworthy. Even among the very first settlers, the pioneer seekers after gold in the diggings, were large numbers of college-bred men. The Associated Alumni of the Pacific Coast is a very large and influential body. In the struggle for existence during the first years of the modern history of California men of feeble frames and weak resolution disappeared. It was the healthy and the intelligent and the bold who held out. Those who failed went back to the East, or otherwise vanished. Consequently, the present condition of Californian society exhibits a great amount of mental vigor, enterprise, enthusiasm. Nothing has surprised me more than the multitude of agencies which are here at work for the promotion of culture. These agencies are not yet developed; they lack age and money; but they are living and growing forces, and the next generation will see them as well developed as in the older cities of the East.

The peculiar relations of the harbor of San Francisco to the rest of the State have had a great influence upon the development of society. The Golden Gate gives access not only to the one great harbor of California, but to a magnificent bay, into which pours the joint stream of the Sacramento and San Joaquin. As the Erie Canal was the necessary artificial connection between the wheat fields of New-York and Ohio and the harbor of New-York City, so the Straits of Carquinez are the natural passage from the inner wheat fields of the great California Valley and the harbor of San Francisco. Around this harbor and bay the population has clustered. San Francisco is to California what Paris is to France. There is no rival to it. Wealth, culture, art, music, education, literature here establish themselves. San Francisco is necessarily a great city, by its geographical position, as truly as New-York. Its relative ascendancy is not likely to be ever impaired; but as there is no counterpoise to its influence, no other large city within the State—none, indeed, that is nearer than Chicago, its influence upon the State legislation is not sure to be good; or, rather, there is likely to be a permanent danger of collision between its interests and those of the sparsely-settled regions.

Alluding to the progress which has been made in California, he said:

I have not ceased to wonder at the progress which has been made in California, during an experience of only twenty-five years, in the establishment of institutions designed to promote the social welfare of the people. The munificent sums which have thus been expended and the good sense and acquaintance with the best experience elsewhere are prognostics of ultimate success.

In judging of these institutions it must be remembered that they have all been created and built within less than a quarter of a century, by persons who brought with them but little capital, who have had to build houses, wharves, roads, railroads, public buildings, and to provide all the requirements of civilized society, while they have also been creating and maintaining the institutions of morality, education, charity, and religion. These institutions are not weak and feeble affairs. Each of them in its way will compare favorably with institutions of its class in the older States.

It is almost impossible, by any general statements, to convey to persons at a distance a notion of these enterprises which have absorbed a vast amount of contrivance and expenditure; but the following enumeration of some of the undertakings and establishments of the State and its chief city will, perhaps, help the distant observer to see what is in progress.

The system of common schools extended through the State, well developed in the large towns, and culminating in the State University—a university to which have been appropriated interest-bearing funds of more than a million and a quarter of dollars in addition to the cost of site, buildings, apparatus, and many current expenditures; a university which is at once in sympathy with the modern tendencies of scientific research and with the study of language, history, and humanity; an Academy of Sciences devoted to the publication of a journal and to the formation of collections for which private generosity has assured a commodious and costly building; a State geological survey which has been in some respects superior to any of the State surveys, and has furnished maps of this diversified territory which are unequaled in any part of the country; libraries not yet to compare with the Public Library of Boston or with other great Eastern collections, but ranking favorably with the mercantile and society libraries of Eastern cities; Bar libraries in Sacramento and San Francisco of especial fullness; an institution for the deaf and dumb and blind; a retreat for the insane, which is about to be supplemented by a very costly building at Napa; a costly hospital and an almshouse in the County of San Francisco; an art association, which has begun a library and art collection, and maintains a school of design; a landscape park, reclaimed like a garden from a desert under circumstances most unfavorable; private hospitals; private schools and academies, or colleges, as they are called; churches, especially in San Francisco, costly and commodious; a State Capitol, which has cost $2,000,000; a city hall in San Francisco, which is projected on a plan which will involve a much greater expenditure—all these foundations and expenditures for the public good are irrespective of the outlays which the National Government has made in the construction of its public buildings, and the maintenance of its branches of the public service. They have been created at the expense of the people of the State within about twenty years, and compare in all respects favorably with what has been accomplished in any of the older States, and speak volumes for the liberality, the intelligence, and the success of the community. They also indicate the triumph of good forces over bad forces, of humanity and Christian civilization over the love of material gain, or the tendency of wealth to assert itself merely in luxury, accumulation, and display.

It is sometimes said that Californians have not begun to make endowments like the wealthy men of the East. This is not a fair reproach. All the great gifts of the Eastern States are often balanced against those of California, and the fact that there is here scarcely any hereditary wealth, and that accumulated property is largely in the hands of those who are still in the prime of life and are deeply involved in business, is often overlooked. The day for generous gifts has begun, and already one and another and another has shown a disposition to devote a large share of his accumulations to the good of the community in which he dwells. Pre-eminent is the generosity of Mr. James Lich, who proposes to endow the Academy of Sciences and to construct an Astronomical Observatory of unexampled completeness.

In conclusion he referred to Chinese emigration in the following terms: Probably the greatest difficulty which California will have to deal with will be the Chinese problem. There is nothing which the State requires so much as an abundance of cheap labor, if the fields are to be tilled, the mines worked, and the factories built. Ordinary domestic servants are now paid $25 or $30 per month in gold, in addition to their maintenance. European immigrants, willing to engage in manual or servile work, come but slowly into the State. The Chinamen are eager to come. They are versatile, handy, industrious, and obedient. Some of them excel in hard out-door labor; some are excellent cooks and laundresses; some are skillful operatives in factories. But they are of a different race, of heathen religion, of difficult speech, and altogether are an offense to multitudes of white persons, who regard them as trespassers in the labor market. The hostility of the multitude toward the Chinese surpasses any hostility manifested at the East toward the African, except in the extreme heat of passions evoked by the civil war. It has been quickened by the utterance of some of the newspapers and public speakers. It does not lessen as years roll on. Last year the cargoes of immigrants were so large that the city was on the verge of a riot, and the Chinese companies were forced to telegraph, "Send no more emigrants." This year, in consequence, the arrivals have been less numerous.

Those who employ large numbers of the Chinese are exposed to a great deal of popular censure; those who defend or advocate their rights are assailed very much as the anti-slavery men were assailed in years gone by. Yet the Chinese immigration is by no means parallel with the system of African slavery, and should not be discussed on exactly the same principles. The evils objected to in Chinese labor are very different from those which were offensive in African servitude. A most extraordinary summary of their faults was once made in this arraignment that they were too frugal, too ingenious, and too industrious for Americans to compete with.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT IN THE WESTERN STATES—PAPER BY WILLARD C. FLAGG.

Mr. Willard C. Flagg, of Moro, Ill., forwarded the following paper on the farmers' movement in the West, which was read by the Secretary: In attempting to comply with the request to furnish a paper upon the farmers' movement in the Western States, I find I labor under the double disadvantage of examining a very incomplete social phenomenon with partial eyes. This, however, has not deterred adverse criticism from men of presumed culture (and possibly philosophy) in leading periodicals of our Eastern cities. I am glad, therefore, of an opportunity to place before an Atlantic audience of thoughtful men and women the other side of a controversy which, whatever its origin and purpose, I believe is to end in another forward movement of the masses of humanity toward a more complete realization of the democratic idea in our Government. In all past ages the agricultural class, like the other industrial classes, has, by force, fraud, or cunning, been prevented from obtaining little more than a subsistence from its labors. The robber-baron, the mediæval merchant, the royal tax-gatherer, and the railway monopoly have thriven, but the men who, in rain and sun, toiled early and late, painfully and penuriously, have seldom, if at all, received a due reward for their labor. Agriculture has been a system of spoliation. The landlord, the transporter, or the middleman robs the farmer; the farmer robs the land; thus arid and waste provinces remain to tell the story of bad husbandry and worse political economy. And yet, in the great discussion that has arisen concerning labor and capital, work and wages, in these latter days, the men who do most of the labor and constitute more than half the race, have by some strange inadvertence been hardly thought of by our labor reformers. *Hamlet*, in this nineteenth century tragedy of ours, has been left out, and did not force himself into notice till 1872, in the farm laborers' movement in England and the farmers' movement in our Western States. As the intelligence, the ability, and the will to associate for the common good become developed, resistance to oppression begins and positive efforts are made to promote the general welfare. It is notable that the farmers and farm laborers of the civilized world are among the last to combine—a result due not so much to lack of intelligence as to isolation, suspicion, and unwieldy numbers. Resistance began where the oppression was most felt, and where there was the greatest ability to resist it. Since the farmers' movement first showed its strength in the Western States, there cheap lands and a fertile soil attracted a large body of intelligent emigrants—it is safe to say men of more than average education and ability. These men in that region comprise more than half the population, instead of thirty per cent., as in all New-England, and twelve per cent., as in Rhode Island. They produce far in excess of the wants of local consumption, and a large surplus from their farms seeking the seaboard must pass through the hands of dealer and transporter. These farmers' wants, where not supplied by local production, must be met by purchase of goods that have gone through the same hands. The result is a high cost of production and a low price of products that has rendered, even in favorable seasons, their business unremunerative, and made them poorer in the midst of plenty. This farmers' movement seized upon such existing organizations of the agricultural class as seemed most adapted to meet its wants. It passed by, for the most part, the agricultural societies, the Board of Agriculture, and organizations generally that were devoted to holding fairs and the like, because these organizations often contained more or less men that were neither farmers nor in sympathy with farmers. But the farmers' clubs organized for discussion and mutual improvement in the art of agriculture, and the grangers', whose object was mutual help, coöperation, and social intercourse, came nearer what was needed, and were appropriated, multiplied, and concentrated upon the new work. The loose organization of the clubs, the secrecy and prohibition of politics in the granges, were drawbacks to their efficiency, but these difficulties have been to some extent corrected. Now, the farmers being a large class, their interest is very nearly the common interest of the people of the whole country. Hence the trade organizations are strengthened, or, what is better, become fused together in a class organization of mechanics and operatives, with broader and less selfish purposes and aspirations than the single trades-union can have. Sooner or later these industrial interests, comprising from seventy to seventy-five per cent. of the population, promise to join hands and to combine in putting down whatever seems to be inconsistent with the fundamental doctrines of our republic. In this they will receive the aid (no doubt) of fair men of all classes, and will be opposed only by the more selfish of the privileged classes, who, at the expense of other classes, have grown wealthy from legal advantages furnished by improper legislation. Thus the movement which began with the agricultural class reacts upon other classes, and becomes general and hostile to existing parties decadent or triumphant. The discussion which ensues results in ferreting out the causes of known evils, is most valuable in reforming abuses, and educating the people to more radical and democratic opinions than have yet been accepted by the country. Our existing system of national taxation, whereby the consumer pays the tax; of State taxation, which makes the farmer the great tax-payer of the country; our inconvertible currency, whose depreciation is a heavy burden, first upon farmers, next on mechanics and laborers, and finally on all men engaged in legitimate business; our transportation placed by law in the hands of monopolies; our patent laws, whereby the many are inordinately taxed to make a few unusually rich—all these and other abuses discussed in the light of a more intelligent and pronounced republicanism, tend to build up a new political organization that, appealing to the first privileges of the Declaration, goes forward to war against class privileges and distinction. It seems to be the law of American politics that successful parties must organize on radical principles and fight their way to success. Success brings quiescence and conservatism, a perpetuation and defense of existing facts, good and bad; and the party more radical and progressive rises and attacks abuses, and marches on to more advanced positions. Such, at least, has been the experience of the two parties of the country. The Democratic Party, denounced and feared in its conception as revolutionary and agrarian, rose rapidly to power, held it long, abused it, and sunk into a dishonored grave. The Republican Party, deriving its inspiration from the principle of universal equality laid down in our Declaration, could not be kept down by threats or gibes. It became the great party of the country; but to-day, seated in the high places of power, it can hardly keep its skirts out of corruption, or meet the further demands of radicalism. If it does not, the near future will show a party on the same corner-stone of equal and exact justice, whose fight shall be "war to the knife" with the legal but unjust privileges of chartered monopolies. The farmers' movement means, then, primarily an advancement in the intelligence and ability of the tillers of the soil; secondly, an unusual feeling of oppression and distress resulting from the mischievous legislation of the country, and, finally, an effort to reform the abuses and carry to a more logical conclusion the principles of our republican democracy. It is a large part of the universal improved tendency of the manual workers of the world. It is as irrepressible as the progress of democracy on the earth. It forecasts the time when the cunning of the hand shall be directed by the brain of the worker. "Equal and exact justice to all men;" "All men are created equal;" "Government derives its just powers from the governed;" "Whatever ye would that men should do unto you, do you even so with them." These are accepted principles and must work out their logical results.

DISCUSSION ON THE PAPERS OF MESSRS. FLAGG AND GILMAN.

President Woolsey then invited the discussion on the papers read:

Judge Bowles said there were two faults in the paper just read, both of which related to its indefiniteness in giving the pros and cons of the movement of the opposition of the farmers to the railroad companies and *vice versa*. He thought that if there were no railroads there would be no farms, or at least the area of farmable land would be so small that the scope of labor would be reduced. The next difficulty is the question of pro rata charges. The rate of carrying wheat from the West to the East was 2 4-10 cents per cwt. per mile. If that rate were adhered to it would make the cost of transportation to New-York about sixty-four cents per bushel. Another singular fact growing out of this question, was the inconsistent attitude of the farmers toward the railroad corporations, as to their mode of incorporation, and as to the bonding of towns and counties for railroads. In these cases it was always claimed that the roads were private property, and that it was oppressive to bond the towns for their support. As soon, however, as the farmers found that they would like to control the rates of freight on the roads, they set up an entirely new plea, and claimed the power and right to control them on the ground that they were public corporations. He thought there was one point which determined whether there was any merit in the farmers' movement. The parties who put their money into these roads expected and are entitled to a fair per centum of return for their money. Before the farmer begins to cry out so loudly, he might well ascertain first whether these roads are making such enormous profits and paying such large dividends. According to the best authorities on the subject he had found that the average profit of the railroad companies was about four and one-half to five per cent. on Western roads, and about seven per cent. on Eastern roads, on the cost of building the roads.

Gamaliel Bradford said he was struck by the allusion in the paper read by Mr. Gilman to the Chinese question. It was a question of vast interest to watch and study. The great wave of population originally swept from the East toward the West, and had simultaneously made its circuit of the world. To the people of this country especially it was extraordinarily interesting, for no man could as yet solve the future of it. To-day we witnessed the marvelous spectacle of this westward-bound surge beating against the eastern wall from which it had started and the centuries upon centuries of Chinese education and history, and its religion 4,900 years old, brought into immediate contact with a history of twenty-five years. It was indeed a wonderful problem, and one of the grandest ever presented to the human mind for solution. He had also been struck by the remarks on the farmers and railroad questions, as being one intimately associated with the subject of the first paper. Both had influences and considerations in common, as the latter embraced a question of labor in conjunction with the cheap Chinese labor problem. As he construed the immediate subject under consideration, it was not to be settled by any amount of controversy between the farmers and the railroad companies, but it was a question of currency purely. Gold, in the long run, determines the depreciation of currency, and in like manner the price of the whole grain crop is determined by the exported portion. The farmer raises it at currency and disposes of it at gold prices, and the gold appreciation exceeding the currency depreciation there is no fair ratio of return. The question was not one of either the railroads or the farmers against each other, but purely one of specie payments, and when we return to that basis of currency the railroad and farmers will find that the question between them is settled.

Samuel B. Ruggles, James W. Wolf and other gentlemen expressed their views very briefly, all of them being strongly in favor of the return to specie payments as the great remedy for the farmers and the railroad questions. The conference was then adjourned until 8 o'clock P. M.

THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE.

ADDRESS BY MURAT HALSTEAD BEFORE THE KENTUCKY STATE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

An address was delivered yesterday, at Henderson, Ky., by Murat Halstead, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, before the Kentucky State Press Association, on "The Press and the People."

The printed paper sheet, the speaker said, is one of the elements of the atmosphere of the age. The balm and spices, political and personal, that give the familiar flavor, enter peculiarly into the airs that lap this continent. One-half of the world's fourteen thousand periodicals are issued in North America, and one-half of these in the Valley of the Mississippi. If there is one thing that troubles us more than another, it is not obscurity, nor is it lack of influence. The press has affluence of power, but it appears rather in stimulating than in directing the forces of popular movements. One cannot be confident that it does not sometimes argument the tenacity of original sin and strengthen the vigor of total depravity. Its capacity in exciting revolutions and enkindling wars has imposing examples, and has readier recognition than any ability it may possess to guide with wisdom the fiery storms it has fanned; but there is an impression abroad that sometimes after sowing the winds the press reaps with singular advantage the harvest of the whirlwind. There are no privileges of the press that are not the privileges of the people. Any citizen has the right to tell the truth—speak it or write it—for his own advantage and the general welfare. No editor can properly claim in court or on the street more than that. Our equality in rights with our neighbors is positive. If we have the means of addressing a larger audience than others have, there is an increase of responsibility, not an enlargement of right. The thing needful first in establishing a base of operations for the help of the people against those who are mighty in cunning and devour their substance, is integrity; and with it belong the courage of convictions and the consciousness of independence. With these we are equipped for the field, and the field is the world. After alluding to the necessity of keeping reading matter entirely distinct from paid advertisements of any kind in newspapers, and commenting on the various methods adopted by advertisers for having their pet schemes smuggled into the editorial or news columns, by which means many were induced to invest their savings in worthless speculations, which they fancied had received the editorial sanction, Mr. Halstead continues: "If we could rid ourselves at once of the grotesque displays and of the fraudulent advertising as reading matter, the appearance as well as the character of the American newspaper would be improved; and without reducing our profits, we might enlarge our type and spare the eye-sight of the students of current history."

Alluding to "ring" rule, the speaker said: "Rings are combinations to control public affairs in private interests. They administer our States, that they may take the margins on the sale of bonds, the toll on public works, the contracts for boarding and working convicts, building and running benevolent institutions, and the black-mail on corporations. They possess our counties, that they may construct roads and bridges and work-houses and poor-houses and Court-houses, and hold the offices that are made fat with perquisites. They are national as well as local. They regulate the tariff, build the navy, supply the army, aid the railroads, carry the mails, feed the Indians, and have built up the vast system of extravagant pay for miserable service that centres at Washington, and impoverishes and discredits the country. Rings rule in the Court-houses, the State-houses, the City Halls, and the National Capitol. The ring is the reality of power. Congressmen, legislators, Councilmen—these are the puppets that leap and mouth and dance as the master touches the wires. It is from the sovereignty of rings that we should separate the press. The condition of the country under ring rule—which is nothing new, indeed, but constantly taking under exposure shapes that augment its odium—excites indignation, digust, and alarm." Mr. Halstead next dwelt on the existence of "ring" rule in the Old World, giving as instances the Napoleonic ring in France, the existing corruption in Russia, Spain, and Italy; the rule of the military aristocracy in Austria, and the support of an expensive royalty in England, not even excepting Germany, which he contended had been corrupted by French gold. He quoted Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, and the South American Republics as being no less corrupt than our own country, showing that the age was one of ring rule. "The composition of the rings," he added, "is a curious study. We find them invariably made up of the professional politicians and busybodies of the two parties. If there should happen to be three parties, the ring would become a triangle. The men who get their living out of politics will not allow any important organization or movement to dispense with their skilled labor, or to languish for the lack of their enthusiasm. The ring leaders are not wanting in the front ranks of reformers, and they ply their trade like pickpockets, in the midst of the popular uprisings. In this connection the press should not give up to party what was meant for mankind, but pour the light of daily intelligence upon the multitude, that the honest men and the rascals may be parted at once, like the sheep and the goats at last."

As a means of purifying the press, Mr. Halstead advocated the abolition of editorial notices in return for official advertising, free railroad tickets, or other favors, the rule being, he contended, that the editor was expected to give ten favors for every one he received. The speaker next took up the subject of independent journalism, and said: "It is at all times difficult to strike a blow that harms a villainy without hurting somebody, and we are not always able to be impersonal or to enjoy the advantage we have of being anonymous. Certainly the public may be most honorably served by striking down the professionals in peculation, as in the encouraging example of the warfare of the press upon the New-York Ring of millionaire robbers, which has placed Tweed, the chief of the gang, on Blackwell's Island, and has made his vulgar pomp and sinister features familiar in every house as those of the great criminal who has been brought to righteous judgment. This was a very personal matter, and the thieves did not hesitate to strike back at the honest men, seeking, as always in such cases, to make the impression that there was a private quarrel rather than a public controversy. How far the press has failed in the complete performance of its duty we see in the fact that, while there is a 'Boss' in every city in the country, there is but one in the Penitentiary. It should appear to the people—and we must make it appear—that there are most honorable careers not associated with office-holding; that there are better places than official positions; that the information of our fellow-citizens is of greater consequence than to win their suffrage for individual aggrandizement; that the drudgery of canvassing votes does not become the best manhood, and is harmful to the people; that to public service most advantageous is not through flatteries; that there are surer measurements of popular confidence than by counting ballots; that it is excellent to have a giant's strength and to use it like a giant in facing all public questions with perfect candor and sparing no villains. A great share of the work appointed for the press, it is clear, cannot be done by the journals of the cities alone. To the thousands of weekly newspapers in the United States another thousand has been added since the close of the war. The weekly press increases in numbers faster than the daily press in circulation, and the host of editors of the town and county papers are thoroughly aware that they are a power in the land. Let us avoid, if we can, the hasty expression of an unsound hope, but we may trust that they will some time take up independent journalism for themselves, and give it breadth and volume and triumphant illustration. With their comprehensive aid in the promotion of the general welfare, by earnestly and constantly telling the truth of public concern, irrespective of inferior associations, the service of the people by the press will be well done and glorious. Then the rule of the rings will be overcome, and the republican form of government approved as the thriftiest and most honorable as well as the strongest known among men, there will be no more sneering across the seas at 'the land of broken promise;' and if the people of the Old World have been taught to wait for us to brighten the paths of the progress of mankind, they need be no longer detained by the dimness of our example."

THE DISCOVERIES IN THE TROAD.

Dr. Dethier, Director of the Imperial Museum of St. Irene, has recently gone to Athens, with the view of recovering for the Turkish Government and preserving in the Stamboul collection, the interesting antiquities which Dr. Schliemann brought to light and has recently removed from Turkish soil to Athens. Dr. Dethier wrote on the 14th ult. to contradict a statement that the Greek tribunals had pronounced against his claim. He says that considering a judicious compromise preferable to a doubtful law-suit, he is endeavoring to come to a personal arrangement with Dr. Schliemann for the restoration of half the objects of archæological value found on the site of Troy. Dr. Schliemann, however, is represented as tenacious of his prizes, and although it is hoped that the mission to the Greek Capital of the Director of the Ottoman Museum will eventually have a satisfactory result, it makes at present but slow progress. Dr. Dethier and Dr. Schliemann, adds the *Levant Herald*, are both distinguished and enthusiastic archæologists; they are both German savants, and, in their case, the spirit if not the precise words of the old adage will apply, that "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

PREPARATIONS MADE FOR ITS OBSERVATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 18, 1874.

The transit of Venus is a very rare phenomenon. The transits occur in pairs eight years apart. The pairs are separated from each other by a period of 112 years. For example, the transit that happens this year will be followed in eight years by another, and that in 112 years by another, and then in eight years more by another, and so on. There is another singular thing about it, both transits of a pair happen either in June or December, and that alternately. Occasionally it will happen that one transit of a pair will take place almost exactly over the sun's centre, and in that case the next transit of the pair, which otherwise would occur eight years later, will be omitted altogether, as the planet will pass just below or just above the sun's disc.

Until very recently the transit of Venus has been considered the best means of getting the sun's distance from the earth, and, perhaps, the only means. For that reason, and also on account of the extreme rarity of the phenomenon, they have attracted great attention from astronomers. Now other methods of getting the sun's distance are known, but whether they will prove as accurate as the transits of Venus is a question as to which there is considerable difference of opinion among astronomers. One of these methods, depending upon the perturbations of planets in the course of some hundred years, will undoubtedly give a more accurate value of the sun's distance than can be obtained in any other way. But as the present generation cannot wait long enough for that method to be applied, they are compelled to resort to direct observations.

Until within the last ten years the result obtained by Eucke, from observations made at the last transit, has been accepted as the true distance between the earth and the sun. This result was 96,000,000 of miles. Latterly, however, other methods of observation have been discovered and employed, and they all tend to show that this distance is too great by three and a half or four millions of miles, and that the true distance is about 92,000,000 of miles. This latter result is now generally accepted by astronomers. It is liable to a large uncertainty, and it is hoped that the observations on the coming transit will give a result whose probable error will not be more than 500,000 miles. This term "probable error" is a technical expression in general use by astronomers and mathematicians, and is the allowance made for the degree of inaccuracy in their observations. When they say, for instance, that the probable error in the result that makes the sun's distance 92,000,000 is within 500,000 miles, they mean that it is an even thing that the actual difference is either greater or less than 92,000,000 of miles by the amount of that error.

To form an idea of the difficulties to be encountered in determining the distance of the sun within that limit, suppose a human hair to be set up at a distance of half a mile from the observer, and that the true line of sight passed on the right-hand side of that hair. Now, if by any mischance the observer should observe the left-hand side of the hair instead of the right, that error in calculating the sun's distance would make a difference of about a million of miles. Consequently, to obtain the true distance of the sun within a half million of miles it is necessary to determine the true line of sight within the breadth of a hair viewed at the distance of a mile. In view of these and many other facts the importance of the coming transit is evident, and all nations of the civilized world have taken measures to observe it. By good fortune none are more thoroughly prepared for the work than the Government of the United States.

About three years ago Rear Admiral Benjamin F. Sands, at that time Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, took the initiatory steps to bring the matter to the attention of Congress. Through his exertions, aided by the Secretary of the Navy, an appropriation of $3,000 was obtained for the purpose of determining upon the best form of apparatus to be employed in the observations. While this measure was pending in Congress it was suggested to the Navy Department that, instead of making the affair exclusively a naval one, it would be well to give it a more national character. For that object Congress provided that the money thus appropriated, together with all future appropriations, should be expended under the direction of a board composed of the Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, the President of the National Academy of Sciences, and the two Professors of Mathematics attached to the Naval Observatory. In accordance with this act the board, as originally constituted, consisted of Rear Admiral Sands, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of the Coast Survey; Prof. Joseph Henry, President of the National Academy of Sciences; Prof. Simon Newcomb and Prof. William Harkness, the two last-mentioned being the Professors of Mathematics at the Observatory. Last month, in accordance with the laws of Congress, Admiral Sands was retired on account of age and long service. Prof. Peirce also recently resigned the Superintendency of the Coast Survey. Two changes were thus introduced into the commission; Admiral Davis, the new Superintendent of the Observatory, took the place of Admiral Sands, and Capt. Patterson the place of Prof. Peirce. These are the only changes in the commission, which otherwise remains as it was originally organized.

After full consideration of the subject, this board decided that the United States should send out at least eight parties to observe the transit, each party to be equipped with the means of making both eye and photographic observations. As these parties would go to countries rarely visited by scientific observers, it was also deemed desirable that they should be provided with the means of making as many physical observations as possible. This plan was laid before Congress two years ago. Among the incidental advantages which it presented was that of fixing accurately the latitudes and longitudes of many important points in the western hemisphere, a practical service to navigation of the greatest possible consequence. Besides, the geographical position of many of the most important cities in the Indian Ocean are at present but very inaccurately determined. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Sawyer, then a Senator, took the deepest interest in the subject, and it was very largely due to his exertions that the bill appropriating $50,000 for the purchase of instruments was passed. The commission forthwith made the necessary plans, and the instruments were contracted for. Their construction has been in progress ever since. They were all completed during the last Winter and present Spring.

The Winter following the board reported what progress had been made to the Secretary of the Navy, and in accordance with his urgent recommendation $100,000 was appropriated to complete the remaining preparations of the commission and pay for the expenses of the observations. Thus provided for the commission proceeded to make detailed plans for the organization of the parties. They decided that all the stations and all the parties should be fitted out in exactly the same manner, and consequently a description of one is a description of all. Each party is to consist of five persons; an astronomer, commanding; an assistant astronomer, second in command; a principal photographer, and two assistant photographers.

The instruments with which they are to be furnished are as follows: A telescope, having an object-glass of five inches aperture, and seventy inches focus, equatorially mounted, provided with a driving clock, the whole so arranged as to be adjustible to any latitude in either the northern or southern hemisphere; a portable meridian instrument, (for determining both time and latitude,) having an object-glass two and a half inches aperture, and thirty inches focus; an astronomical clock; two chronometers, and a chronograph. There is also included a complete set of photographic apparatus, arranged according to Prof. Winlock's plan—that is, a telescope, five inches aperture, and forty feet in length, lying horizontally in a north and south direction, the image of the sun being reflected into it by means of a mirror. Besides, there are a number of small instruments, such as levels, a theodolite, magnetic apparatus, tools, and general camp equipage of every variety.

For convenient use in the field, three portable observatories will be sent with each party. One is for the equatorial telescope, one for the meridian instrument, and the third for the photographic apparatus. These houses have all been constructed in Washington, and are now erected on the grounds of the Naval Observatory, forming a curious and interesting village. This has been done to try the apparatus, and everything has been set up and thoroughly tested. The photographers have been educated for their work by photographing an artificial transit arranged for the purpose.

All the astronomical and physical instruments and portable observatories have been designed by Prof. Harkness and constructed under his supervision. The photographic apparatus has been designed by Prof. Newcomb. It should be mentioned, however, that great aid has been given in the photographic arrangements by Mr. L. E. Walker, photographer of the Treasury Department, and latterly by Prof. Henry Draper, of New-York.

The transit happens on the 8th day of December. It will last about four and a half hours. Of course, it will be visible from all places where the sun is above the horizon during that time. At the beginning of the transit the sun is just setting at a point a few hundred miles west of our Pacific coast. At the end of the transit it has just risen in British India and Russian Siberia. Consequently the most favorable places for observing the transit are on the opposite side of the earth from the United States. In selecting stations the commission has given much attention to the weather that is likely to prevail at that season of the year in the different positions from which the transit can be seen. They have found it so much more favorable in the northern than in the southern hemisphere that they have decided to make three stations in the former and five in the latter, in order to equalize the chances of getting observations in both hemispheres.

In connection with the discussion of the present transit, a good deal has been said about the comparative merits of Delisle's and Halley's methods of observing; but the American Commission has paid very little attention to this dispute, because they intend to rest their observations chiefly on photography. An observer in the northern hemisphere will see the planet cross the sun's face somewhat nearer the centre than an observer in the southern hemisphere. Each party will take about one photograph per minute, if the weather is clear. By combining all the photographs taken at any one place, it will be possible to trace the exact path of Venus over the sun's disk, as seen from that place. Then, by comparing the track pursued by Venus as seen from northern stations, with that track as seen from southern stations, all data necessary for determining the sun's distance will be obtained. The principle on which the computations are made is very abstruse and difficult, and not exactly explainable except to a person having some knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics. In addition to the photographic observations, as much care will be given to making observations of contacts as though this were the only method employed, and the results depended entirely upon it.

After the transit is over, all the parties will hand in their reports to the commission, and these reports, together with careful descriptions of all the apparatus used, will be published. The commission will probably make a preliminary discussion of the observations, and determine the distance of the sun from American observations alone. This, however, cannot be considered a definitive solution of the question. Before the question can be considered finished it will be necessary to combine the discussions and observations made by all parties of all nations who may be so fortunate as to see the transit. This work will probably require two years at least.

The Swatara, which will take all the southern parties to their stations, will leave New-York about the 1st of June. As the commission has been delayed, and will be somewhat pressed for time, the vessel will probably sail directly from New-York for the Cape of Good Hope, without making land before reaching that point. She will remain a short time at the Cape of Good Hope, to compare chronometers at the Royal Observatory situated there. At the same place a store of provisions will be laid in, and, above all things, a large number of hens will be taken on board, and upon their good conduct the success of two or three of the parties will greatly depend. For, at Crozet, and Kerguelen Islands, there will be no way, so far as is now known, for procuring eggs to albuminize the photographic plates than through the good offices of the Cape of Good Hope hens.

From the cape the Swatara will sail to the Crozet Islands, where there is liable to be considerable delay, because there is no good harbor at all on the islands, and the possibility of landing depends upon the weather. The only landing-place is exposed to easterly winds, and whenever a gale comes up any vessel lying there has to take to sea. The vessel then proceeds to the Kerguelen Islands. Both the Kerguelen and Crozet Islands are uninhabited. The parties left on them will have to stay till the vessel returns. Provisions will be left for them sufficient for a year, in order to insure against any possible accident.

From Kerguelen the vessel goes to Hobart Town, in Tasmania, (or Van Diemen's Land of the old geographies,) where a party will be landed, and another will be left at Bluff Harbor, in New-Zealand; and then the Swatara proceeds to Chatham Island. This island is either uninhabited, or else inhabited by cannibals; it is not definitely known which is the fact. The vessel will remain at this station till after the transit, unless it is found desirable or necessary for her to run back and forth to a German station a few hundred miles further south to compare chronometers and determine longitude with the Germans. After the transit is over the vessel will return and take up the parties at the different stations, and then will, if it is found practicable, be employed to determine telegraphic differences in longitude between such stations as are reached by submarine cables.

The parties for the northern stations will leave here some time in June. They will go to San Francisco, whence they will proceed by Pacific Mail steam-ship to Yokohama, Japan. They will arrive there about the middle of August. The station in Japan has not yet been determined. The Lackawanna will be in waiting at Yokohama for the purpose, and will take two of the parties on board and carry them, one to Ti-an-sin, in China, and the other to Vladivostock, in Russian Siberia; and after the transit the same vessel will bring the parties back to Yokohama, and they will return to the United States by the Pacific Mail Line.

CENSUS OF JAPAN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The census of Japan for the year 1872 has just been published, and contains many interesting and some curious items of information. From it we learn that the total population of the islands is 33,110,825, of whom 16,796,158 are males and 16,314,637 are females. Of this number, 14 are Princes, 15 Princesses, and 2,666 of noble birth; while of Buddhist priests, priestesses, and nuns there are no fewer than 221,467. The Shinto priests and priestesses number 102,477, and the 'common people' are put down at 30,837,271. Among these 'common people' it is curious to notice the very large proportion of women who are engaged in various trades and occupations. For instance, out of the total number of 14,870,426 farmers, 6,806,412 are females: and 489,409 merchant offices are presided over by women, as compared with 819,782 which have men as masters. It is plain, therefore, that women in Japan are not suppressed as they are in most Eastern countries; and the criminal statistics show that, compared with the men, they are as honorably free from crime as they are diligent in the pursuit of lawful occupations. The criminals in prison are said to number 2,430, of whom only 119 are females; while the numbers at the penal settlements are 962 and 26, and at hard labor 2,726 and 320. It is impossible to suppose that these figures even approximately represent the number of criminals in Japan. If they did, they would yield the truly astonishing result that out of a population of more than thirty-three millions only 1 in 5,500 is an offender against the law."

THE IMMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA TO AMERICA.

The *Eastern Budget* of May says: "Gen. Totleben, the defender of Sebastopol, has been sent by the Emperor of Russia on a mission to the Mennonites, with the object of deterring them from emigrating to America. It appears that the Emperor intended from the first to grant special privileges to the members of this sect with regard to the new military service law, but that his intentions were misunderstood by the officials, and that the Mennonites consequently determined to emigrate. The concessions now offered to them are more extensive than those made by Prussia under similar circumstances. The Mennonites in Prussia were simply drafted the sanitary branches of the army, while in Russia they are to be employed exclusively in military hospitals, specially set apart for the members of their sect."

"TOM" FIELD'S SALARY.

In the case of Wood against The Mayor, &c., being for the recovery of Thomas C. Field's salary as Corporation Counsel, and in which a motion was made on Tuesday to strike out portions of the answer as irrelevant, Judge Donohue rendered a decision yesterday denying the motion.

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Emily Mestayer, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. Stuart Robson.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SCHOOL—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OLIVER TWIST—Mr. W. Davidge, James Lewis, Mr. Conway, Miss Bijou Heron, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DAMON AND PYTHIAS—Mr. John McCullough.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SWAMP ANGELS—POCAHONTAS—VARIETIES.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—CHARIOT RACES—GYMNASTIC ACTS—MENAGERIE. Matinée.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MAGIC AND LEGERDEMAIN by Prof. Herrmann.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth. N. Seymour

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY NIGHT—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

Advertisements received, at our regular office rates, at the Harlem office, No. 2,281 Third avenue, corner One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, Harlem Savings Bank Building, from 7 A. M. to 7:15 P. M.; on Sundays, from 3 to 6 P. M.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Democratic Congressmen were not very happy in their choice of FERNANDO WOOD as a leader, and Mr. WOOD is still less happy in his performance of the duties appertaining to that position. Yesterday he was put forward to reply to Mr. E. H. ROBERTS' damaging comparison of the methods in which the Democratic and Republican Parties respectively deal with their scoundrels. He selected the case of PHELPS, the thief in the New-York State Treasury, as an instance of the Republican method, charging that a Republican Treasurer had taken PHELPS, after he was discharged from the Custom-house for corruption, and made him Deputy Treasurer. But the fact is that a Republican Custom-house administration discharged PHELPS, and the Treasurer elected on the Democratic ticket appointed him to the Treasury, mainly as a reward for services to Mr. Senator FENTON. This picking out disconnected and not very important cases to sustain a general charge is a very silly practice at best, and in the bungling hands of Mr. WOOD it turns out a very dangerous one. To make a fair comparison between the two parties, it is necessary to point out their general attitude toward corruption. When this is done, two very prominent facts always stand out against the Democratic Party: One is the shameful delay and hesitation which it showed in condemning the Tweed rule. The other is the leadership of Mr. FERNANDO WOOD.

We bid fair, in the course of two or three days, to know what effect may be exercised on the President's mind by a direct vote of censure from at least one House of Congress upon the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury in the matter of the Sanborn contracts. Such a resolution is proposed in the Committee on Ways and Means by a nearly unanimous vote, and the chances are that it will pass the House as soon as it is reached. As Mr. BUTLER announces his intention to take part in the debate if he is well enough, the occasion promises to be an interesting one. But the vote of the House is not needed to establish gross mismanagement or misconduct on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose continuance at the head of his department is as unfortunate as it is inexplicable.

A cable dispatch announces that the lock-out of farm laborers in Lincolnshire has been ended by a settlement which will probably be adopted in other districts. By the latest mail advices the eastern counties' lock-out—of which Lincolnshire was the starting point—had extended to Berkshire and Kent. All the efforts at mediation, most of them conducted by prominent public men, had so far failed on account of the stubborn ultimatum of the farmers—"The men must give up the Union." Rather than do this the men resolved to emigrate, and had already left the country in large numbers. It is, therefore, reasonable to conclude that the settlement involves a recognition of the laborers' right to combine.

Two lines in a London evening paper recorded the death of Mr. MOWBRAY MORRIS, for many years manager of the London *Times*. As this was the only notice of the event which appeared in the papers, we supposed it to be a mistake—but the statement seems to be confirmed by the *Athenæum* of May 9. Mr. MOWBRAY MORRIS was in his fifty-fifth year, and had been the manager of the London *Times* for upward of a quarter of a century. He was a man of enormous shrewdness and ability, keen and penetrating in a most remarkable degree, rather hard and cynical in temperament, ruling with a rod of iron, but capable of unbending when among his friends. And when thus unbent, no man could be more charming. He was probably one of the best judges of other men that ever lived—he sounded them through and through, and seldom made a mistake. For nearly five years past he suffered much from ill-health—much, also, from troubles which are happily over for him now.

If the Police were to keep their eyes open in and around the City Hall Park, they would find no difficulty in running down several varieties of the swindlers who lay in wait for our rural cousins. They hang round the park and THE TIMES building, watching like so many cats for the sleek country mouse which comes along suspecting no evil. Many of these rascals might be caught with ease every day, by a sharp detective, between the Franklin Statue and Beekman street. This is a central spot, and is, therefore, a favorite hunting-ground for the City sharper. It is apparently entirely neglected by the Police, night and day, and we should now be glad to see it receive the attention which it has long thoroughly deserved.

The Spring or Summer season opened with unusually hot weather in Europe, but soon afterward severe cold seems to have set in. The sudden change is thus accounted for by M. DE FONVIELLE, in *Galignani* of May 7: "The chilliness is due to the fact that the earth passes behind a ring of asteroids, which absorb a portion of the sun's warmth, due to us while it remains above the horizon. The temperature will not resume its ascensional movement until the annual rotation shall have carried our sphere from the shadow of the multitude of small planets which is always projected on the same point of our orb." Now that we know the cause of the backward season, we shall doubtless bring out our Winter clothing again with contented minds.

A somewhat sketchy paper on California and its relations to the other United States was read at yesterday's meeting of the Social Science Association. Its author, President GILMAN, of the University of California, seems to believe that the future wealth of California will not be in gold or grain, but in fruit, and quick and cheap transportation for fresh fruit and improved methods of preservation are held to be among the chief desiderata for the development of the State. A more stable source of wealth will probably be found in the immense wheat-growing resources of California, to which President GILMAN hardly devotes the requisite amount of attention. From the surplus wheat-harvest of 1872-3, California exported 525,000 tons of wheat, requiring 340 vessels to carry it away. Though a great falling off has been manifested in the last harvest, the next one is expected to be beyond all precedent in the history of the State. It has been calculated that one million tons will be available for export, requiring at the lowest probable average of freight $15,000,000 to convey it to Great Britain. California has a very proper desire to build her own ships to secure a share in this enormous revenue. Five years of freight earnings at this rate would pay, even without return cargoes, for the entire cost of a fleet of 1,000 wooden or composite vessels of 1,000 tons at the rates at which they could be built at San Francisco. With a comprehensive system of irrigation, California could quadruple the crops grown on the two millions of acres now under wheat-culture. Though President GILMAN has not gone into statistics of this character, his paper will be found both suggestive and interesting.

Mr. FLAGG's paper on the farmers' movement in the Western States deals too much with the vague generalities of the question, and too little with the practical views of the granger party. After listening to this authority from Illinois, we are as far as ever from understanding in what way the farmers for whom he assumes to speak desire to reform the Tax laws, what is their precise position on the currency question, and how they propose to conduct the business of transportation. Do the grangers propose to go in for free trade, pure and simple, and are they prepared to take their stand upon hard money, in opposition to the clamor raised from some of the agricultural sections of the South and West in favor of unlimited inflation? It would have been a matter of some interest to know whether the granger policy contemplates handing over the entire business of transportation to the National Government, or whether its aims are limited to taxing the people for the construction of competing Government lines for through freight. Mr. FLAGG persists in considering the granger party as a great power in the political organization of the future. If he is right, no party in American politics has ever started with fewer fixed ideas than the party of which he calls himself the spokesman.

The sufferers by the Mill River disaster are likely to be well provided for, if we may judge from the rate at which subscriptions are at present flowing in. We have no desire to check this current of generosity, since there is not the slightest danger of relief measures being overdone. But it does seem hard because the bursting of a dam and the sudden sacrifice of many lives appeal powerfully to the public imagination, while the gradual overflow of a river does not, that the more widespread ruin wrought by the latter cause should fail to elicit the attention and practical sympathy it deserves. The Mayor of New-Orleans has just stated that unless the resources for relief on the lower Mississippi be somehow increased to $1,000,000 many thousands of people must perish by famine. New-York has been shamefully backward in this matter, and cannot too soon devise some organized means of aiding a population whose interests are closely bound up with our own.

To those familiar with the views of Mr. DAVID A. WELLS on the subject of State and national taxation, there is nothing new in his paper read before the Social Science Convention yesterday evening. But the paper presents in a tolerably succinct form a very readable analysis of the leading points of a great subject. Those desiring illustrations of the opinions there enumerated cannot do better than consult the published reports of Mr. WELLS on the various aspects of taxation. One statement contained in last night's paper cannot be kept too clearly in public view. It is to the effect that a faulty revenue system of permanent operation is less evil than a good system which is perpetually changing—"the curse of the United States system is to be found rather in its instability than in its theory."

THE PROPOSED ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

Congress has agreed, by a concurrent resolution, to adjourn five weeks from next Monday. The Senate resolution, naming the 22d day of June as the date of final adjournment for the first session, was called up in the House yesterday and encountered objection from several members, some of them, it is to be remarked, Democrats, who are fond of saying that Congress can do nothing better than adjourn *sine die*. These objections would have defeated the proposition for the present had not Mr. DAWES, who is very skillful in the art of making an unruly House get through its work, introduced another resolution, as a privileged question, in precisely the words of the Senate resolution; and this was passed by both bodies in a few hours.

On the whole, the people will not be sorry to see Congress adjourn early this Summer. Judged by the standard of the Legislatures which have immediately preceded it, it does not deserve especial condemnation. It has, so far, been more free from jobbery, it has been more orderly, active, and industrious in its routine work than any Congress we have had for some time past. Many of its members are able men, and its committees have turned out a fair share of ordinary legislation. Nevertheless, Congress has drawn upon itself much impatient and unfriendly criticism, and, as we have said, the people will be glad to see it finish its labors, and go home. The main difficulty with it is that, brought face to face with some of the most serious problems of a very important and even critical period of our public affairs, it found itself almost powerless to solve them. It was not elected to solve these problems. Its members were, for the most part, carried in on the wave of political excitement which swept the country in 1872, and neither they nor their constituents foresaw the precise questions which would require attention in 1874.

As things have turned out, the task committed to the members has been very difficult and complex. When the session opened, various events had brought a good deal of suspicion on the standard of political morality observed in Washington. The "salary grab" had intensified this suspicion. It became the duty of the present Congress to do everything it could to restore confidence, and to maintain confidence when it was restored. But that was not a duty which appeared very plain to the average Congressman. On the contrary, he went to Washington with very different ends in view—intending to commit himself to nothing very decided, to draw the $7,500 a year which had been voted to him by his obliging predecessors, to look out for the appropriations in his district, to take care of his allowance of patronage and appointments, to vote straight with his party on all political questions, and to return to his constituents this Fall with a "claim" for re-election, which all the traditions and the practice of his party should sustain. Instead of being allowed to carry out this peaceful programme, he was compelled at the very start to give up his windfall of extra salary, which he naturally did with many wry faces and after a good many delays—delays which only served to deprive him of what little credit he might have got for the act had he consented to it promptly. He has seen all his pet appropriations cut down in obedience to an overwhelming public necessity. He has struggled in vain for the cherished projects of his district, and has been annoyed by an impertinent and growing sentiment in favor of a civil service reform which he believes is absurd, and which he knows will put an end to his little traffic in appointments. He has seen with dismay that the most important question of the session, and the one exciting the country most—namely, that of finance—has broken through all party lines, left him none of the old familiar guide-posts, and imposed upon him the hopeless task of discovering something like a controlling principle by which to shape his action. And what is still worse, when he and his friends had concocted a plausible measure on this miserable question, which left every champion of it headed, as Mr. HOSEA BIGLOW would say, "due South by North," the President was cruel enough to veto it, and to force on the unhappy Congressman the painful duty of defining his position without concealment.

These are some of the reasons why the majority of the voting members of Congress have not met the plain demands of public opinion, and have impressed on the Winter's proceedings an aspect of general weakness and hesitation. There are men in both the House and the Senate who perceive the impression that has been made, and who are anxious to remove it. Some of these ascribe it to the wickedness of the "newspapers," and the absence of "organs." Others have tried to remove the adverse impression by completing the undone work in a proper spirit. The prompt completion of the Finance bill reported by Mr. SHERMAN, after the veto, was an instance of their efforts. How sadly these efforts miscarried every one knows. Whether corresponding efforts in the House will be more successful, it is yet too soon to say. But the resolution for an early adjournment will be a decided help. It will hasten action on important matters, and prevent action on matters that are not so important. It will tend to increase the power and influence of the more capable members of Congress, and it will for a time check the headstrong and unintelligent impulses of many members of both branches. Probably the resolution for adjournment on the 22d of June will not be carried out to the letter; but we may reasonably hope that our Representatives and Senators will return to their homes by the Fourth of July. If before that time they succeed in *doing* something for the good of the country, their constituents will be glad to see them.

PHILADELPHIA.

The annual message of the Mayor of Philadelphia was sent to the Select and Common Councils of that city on the 14th of this month. It is rather a long document, but is not longer than is fairly called for by the nature of the subject. We shall, in this article, speak only of that part of it which relates to the finances.

The total funded debt of Philadelphia on the 1st of January, 1874, was $58,165,556 97. Besides this, there was a floating debt of about two and a half million dollars, which, as it was nearly balanced by the amount of cash in hand, may here be left out of account. The population of the city was probably, at that date, about seven hundred and twenty thousand, making the average of debt a little over eighty dollars for each inhabitant.

The Mayor's message contains no estimate of the value of property owned by the Municipal Government. Indeed, we do not know any way in which such an estimate could be made with even an approach to exactness in Philadelphia, or any other great city. A street, for instance, that has been laid out and graded over a difficult piece of ground is, in reality, just as truly property as the roadway of a railroad. A culvert or sewer, in like manner, is property, and often of a very expensive and valuable description. In such a city as Philadelphia, the aggregate amount of property of these two kinds must be reckoned by millions of dollars. In addition to this, the public buildings for various purposes—including school-houses—and the land occupied by them, or pertaining to them, the water-works and pipes, the bridges over the Schuylkill, the public squares, and, above all, the immense park, cannot, if estimated in the same way as would be done in the case of real estate owned by private individuals, be worth less than forty or forty-five millions of dollars. A great deal of this, it is true, brings in no direct revenue and saves no money; but it all goes to render the city additionally desirable as a place of business and of residence, and thereby to increase the means and facilities for revenue. All things considered, it may be more than doubted whether, vast as the debt of Philadelphia is, the city has not quite enough fairly to balance the whole of it. We take these points simply as matters of fact. We certainly do not wish to be understood as urging them by way of palliation or excuse for the wastefulness and fraud through the effects of which much of the debt has been contracted.

The whole of the funded debt of Philadelphia pays nominally six per cent. interest. A part of it, known as the "old" city 6s, affords the bondholders only 5 95-100 per cent., on account of a tax which is taken off the interest before payment. The taxed loans have of late been selling in the Brokers' Board at about par and accrued interest, and the untaxed at two or three per cent. more than that. In other words, the credit of the city, notwithstanding its gigantic liabilities, is such that the community are willing to lend it money at less than six per cent. interest. Two or three years ago, owing to some little eccentricities in the management of the municipal finances, the untaxed loans fell, without the occurrence of anything to affect the general price of first-class investments, to a little below par, and remained so for a long period. Philadelphia was astounded. That in a time when there was no war and no financial convulsion, more than six per cent. interest should be demanded by capitalists on the funded debt of the city, showed a state of affairs that was almost incredible. The people had borne a great deal from their public servants. They had inhaled the odors of the dirty streets; their vehicles had been racked and their horses worried by the ragged pavements; they had strained their eyes by the light—or the want of it—afforded by the miserable gas; they had seen their taxes increased to an alarming extent, and the proceeds wasted on unprincipled politicians, or worse than wasted in election frauds and legislative bribery. But the idea of the untaxed "city 6s" being permanently worth in the stock market less than the amount indicated on their face was too dreadful to be endured. The waste of the city's money, they seemed to think, was an evil which so wealthy a community might repair. The deterioration of the city's credit was another matter, and, in the view of many of them at least, a much more serious one.

Reckless as was for some years the expenditure of public money in Philadelphia, and unnecessary as has been much of the increase of its debt, careful management and rigid economy from this time forward would, in all probability, after a few years render the burden a comparatively light one. The population is steadily increasing, and the wealth of the people is growing still more than their numbers. Affairs in the City Government now are much better than they were two years ago. The reform movement has not been valueless. But there is still plenty of room for improvement. The time has not yet come, nor from present appearances is it likely soon to come, when the friends of reform can afford to relax in any degree their efforts.

STREET-BEGGING.

Beggars were once rarely to be seen in our streets, but they are frequent enough now. In certain up-town streets there are fixed stations, where beggars come on their beats as regularly as the Police. No one can walk through portions of Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-third streets, for instance, especially after dark, without a probability of being beset by these suppliants; and certain parts of Fifth avenue are equally infested. We do not understand why these "regulars" are not dealt with by the Police. But besides the "professionals," who have their own exclusive field, there are numbers of others of whose existence the Police seem to be unaware. These are shabbily-attired men, often of good address, who accost people in a quiet and polite manner, at all times and in all places. According to their own account, they are absolutely destitute, and if the shades of evening are impending, they ask for bed as well as supper. It is so distressing to a kind-hearted man to think of a person passing the whole night on a doorstep, a prey to the pangs of hunger, that aid is very frequently given. Most of the persons who afford this aid do so with the conviction that in the majority of cases their charity is misapplied, and are induced to give solely from the feeling that there is no public source of relief open to the distressed.

Now, the regular professional street beggars could be in a considerable degree suppressed by the Police in a week by employing a dozen constables, in private clothes, to watch their proceedings and make the requisite arrests. As regards the other class, the case is different. Although most of the "respectable" beggars are frauds, a considerable number are clerks, mechanics, and laborers out of place, and other persons of that numerous order whose tendency it unfortunately is to gravitate toward great cities directly fortune frowns upon them. The proper way for the public to deal with mendicants of this class is never to give them money, but to offer them tickets of such societies as the Branch of the Y. M. C. Association, at No. 134 Bowery. The association sells these to any one desiring to buy them. They entitle the bearer to food or lodging, or both, as the case may be. It would be very desirable if this admirable society, whose services in no slight degree mitigated the acute distress produced by the panic, could adopt some system for keeping a still more efficient check on the recipients of its bounty. This might surely be managed with very little trouble by numbering and stamping their tickets, which are in packages of ten to the dollar, and making a note of the name and address of the purchaser. Were this course to be pursued, the Secretary could immediately communicate with the person giving a ticket to any applicant known to be undeserving. At present, if such a person presents his ticket, he usually gets one meal, but is told not to show his face again; but this need not prevent his continuing to get tickets and selling them. Again, an officer of the Sanitary Police is stationed at the house in the Bowery, but the men detailed for this duty are taken at random from the force, whereas, were the same men always to be employed, they would readily detect the mendicants who habitually prey on charity, and could assist the society in foiling their efforts.

We offer such suggestions, however, with great diffidence, knowing full well the difficulties which surround the task of administering charity judiciously; but at the same time strongly impressed with the conviction that if the association could render its powers of defeating the habitual beggar rather more active, it would do almost all that we need in the way of relieving the casual male alms-seeker, who, thanks in no small degree to that reckless money-giving in the street which has demoralized and pauperized thousands, has now become so frequent a nuisance here. Let people remember that giving money in the street too often makes beggars, drunkards, and criminals.

"UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR."

"No cause is assigned for the deadly collision other than that they were under the influence of liquor." This is the brief commentary on the telegraphic dispatch announcing another of those fatal affrays unhappily too common in the South-west. Up to last Thursday Messrs. GARNER, "SAM." REEDER, "LARK" MILAM, and "SIM." GEORGE, and W. MCCOY, residents of Cherry Creek, in Pontotoc County, Miss., had all been friends. More than that, they were all kinsfolk. But they were also given to two practices which neither the dearest friendship nor the closest relationship can long withstand—drinking whisky and carrying pistols. The dispatch does not specify more particularly the incidents of the affray, nor is it necessary. One can readily conjecture the details of the occurrence, the party lounging and drinking in the country grocery, such as that celebrated establishment of Mr. Bascum's, at Confederate X Roads, as described in the veracious narratives of Rev. Petroleum Nasby; the maudlin discussion, ending in dispute; the angry words of insult and menace; the drawn pistols, and then, in an instant, murder and sudden death. GARNER was shot dead on the spot. MILAM was badly wounded. One of the MCCOYS had an arm broken, and another was seriously hurt. And so a feud was begun which will result in many more murders, and perhaps carry its message of revenge and slaughter to generations yet unborn.

Comment on such events as this is needless. An Arkansas paper lately stated that whisky and the carrying of concealed weapons were the two curses of the South. In a greater or less degree, they are the curses of the entire country, and are probably responsible for more bloodshed than any other agency whatever. They had their share undoubtedly in fomenting and keeping alive in Arkansas what came near developing into civil war, and every day, in the Southern and South-western States, they are bearing bitter fruit in such deeds of violence as this at Cherry Creek. The drunkard's anger is as blind as it is unmeaning, and the ready pistol within his grasp may be leveled in a moment at his best friend. So, the other night in Brooklyn, a drunken father shot his eldest boy, who was endeavoring to bring him home. And so nightly all over the country, pistol-carrying drunkards are shooting, in moments of delirium, those who are perhaps nearest and dearest to them.

The cure for the evil it is not easy to specify. Prohibition has done little to cure the vice of dram-drinking, to which even the crusading movement of the West seems to have given but a momentary check. It has been repeatedly decided that pistols do not come under the provisions of the law against concealed weapons, and the constitutional right of the people to carry arms is wrested into a license for every drunkard to bear with him constantly the means of instant death. The difficulty is not easily solved. But if it be essential to the public liberties that revolvers should be as common and as handy as tooth-picks, at least something might be done in the way of limiting their habitual use to such men as have shown themselves entitled to the privilege. To accord such a license to habitual drunkards, or even to habitual drinkers, is much like giving an infant a can of nitro-glycerine for a plaything. And if a precedent is to be established in the case of the Policeman DOYLE, who appears to have escaped the penalty of hanging because he committed murder when irresponsible from drink, there is additional reason for depriving of the implements of murder men who are in the habit of making themselves irresponsible.

"SPARE THE HORSES."

This is the humane suggestion made to the public by one, at least, of the street railroad companies through the medium of a notice posted inside the cars. Passengers are requested to obey it by getting on or off the cars only at the street-crossings, thereby saving the horses much of the heavy strain which frequent stoppages involve. It is not as much attended to as it deserves to be, and, so far as our experience goes, women are the most neglectful of it. But while some good may be done by directing public attention more immediately to it, we are at the present moment more concerned in bringing it under the notice of the companies themselves. If they fail to practice their own precepts, they must not blame the people if they neglect them also.

In these columns we long ago showed the unfitness of most of the horses owned by the companies for the work required of them, and the suggestions then made met with some measure of favorable attention. But the evil still exists. A ton weight is usually considered a very fair but sufficient load for a good draught horse. Now, most of the animals on the street railroads are certainly not qualified to rank under that designation; some of them, indeed, are miserably poor creatures. But making allowance for the fact that the loads they draw are on the tramways, it may not be unreasonable to estimate their work in accordance with the stated rule. On several days last week, the number of passengers on some of the open cars of the Third Avenue Line were observed, at the time when the traffic was returning up town. The lowest number in nine instances was 78, the highest 88, and the average 82.5. Taking the average weight of each person at 150 pounds, we have, including the driver and conductor, a load of 12,675 pounds, exclusive of the weight of the car itself. Even if the roads were perfectly level, this would imply no small amount of exertion for the best horses now in possession of any of the companies. But the roads are far from being level, and the sufferings which many of the poor animals undergo in dragging heavy burdens up the gradients of the Third avenue, with constantly-repeated stoppages, are such as to justify some interference in their behalf. While the companies persistently resist the introduction of that rapid transit which our citizens demand, it is not too much to require that they should do something to mitigate the sufferings of the animals they use.

AMUSEMENTS.

"GRACE GREENWOOD'S" ENTERTAINMENT.

An entertainment consisting of recitations, by "Grace Greenwood" and Mrs. Ames, attracted to Steinway Hall, last evening, a large and brilliant audience. Few performances of so simple a nature afford equal pleasure. As a rule a recitation is but a dull affair, but yesterday's was both interesting and amusing. For upward of two hours the performers kept their guests in capital spirits. Mrs. Ames' semi-histrionic efforts were those of a lady of rare intelligence and culture, and "Grace Greenwood's" impersonations were marked by so keen a perception of humor and pathos, and by so much variety and finish of expression, that the question must have arisen whether literature's gain was not the stage's loss. "Grace Greenwood" makes up—if we may use the term—with consummate art, and her delivery, in each of the different characters she portrayed, was as distinctly appropriate as her appearance. Her Eastern country-dialect was particularly good, and its effect was unfailing. A burlesque upon Longfellow's "Excelsior" was greeted with roars of laughter, and "Deacon Monroe's Story," narrated, seemingly, by the deacon himself—the upper part of the speaker's form being alone visible, while the tale of the kiss is told by the penitent elder—was almost as telling. The reciter, while allowing the comic element to have its right influence, gave due color to the touching side of Carleton's "Over the Hills to the Poor-house." The entertainment closed with "Grace Greenwood's" sketch of a being of her own creation—*Miss Tabitha Tattle*, compared with whose curiosity that of *Paul Pry* sinks into insignificance. The correspondent's Washington life supplied her with abundant material for hits at prominent personages upon whom *Miss Tabitha's* inquisitorial eye is supposed to have been directed; and her account of an executive session caused much merriment. Mrs. Ames' contributions to the programme included several scenes from "Macbeth" and from "The School for Scandal;" these were interpreted with taste and considerable elocutionary skill.

"OLIVER TWIST" AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.

The familiar dramatic version of Dickens' "Oliver Twist" was acted, and very well acted, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre Tuesday evening. The author of this version has not sought to fashion from the book a coherent and well-developed play, but merely to present a series of scenes chosen from among the best in the book. Variety has thus been secured, several incidents of uncommon impressiveness relieving the comedy business, which rather preponderates. Aware that not one reader out of a hundred is ignorant of the story of "Oliver Twist," we need but hint at the portions of it used by the dramatist to give a satisfactory idea of his material. The first act of the play shows *Oliver* at school with *Fagin*, the theft from *Mr. Brownlow* in front of the book store, and the episode of the Police Court. The second act brings forward *Monks*, and introduces *Nancy*, whose kidnapping of *Oliver* leads to the return of the lad to *Fagin's* den. In the third act the robbery of *Mr. Brownlow's* house is planned, and its execution, which nearly costs *Oliver* his life, supplies a final tableau. In act the fourth, the murder of *Nancy* and the death of *Fagin* are the principal events. The personation of most interest at the Fifth Avenue Theatre was certainly Miss Davenport's *Nancy Sykes*. In conception it does not differ widely from the same artist's *Ruth Tredgett*, but it is a much more ambitious and sustained effort. Miss Davenport, to our thinking, was at her best in the culmination of the second act, when defending *Oliver* and menacing *Fagin*. Miss Davenport's acting was, at this point, very spontaneous and very forcible. She was twice recalled after the curtain had fallen. Her struggle with *Bill Sykes* was extremely dramatic, also, but was not so effective as the earlier situation. But we were heartily glad that Miss Davenport did not add to the horror of the picture by reappearing and dragging herself over the whole stage in pursuit of the murderer. With the *Nancy Sykes* of the evening, Bijou Heron's portrayal of *Oliver Twist* is to be cited as a very pretty and touching sketch. The remaining roles were all respectably filled. Mr. Louis James as *Sykes* was in sufficiently grim earnest, and Mr. Fisher kept to tradition as *Fagin*. A remarkably natural and telling little sketch was that of *Mr. Grimwig*, by Mr. John Moore. Mr. Lewis, as *The Artful Dodger*, caused as much laughter as usual by his eccentricities. It is almost superfluous to note that "Oliver Twist" is faultlessly set; the night view of *Mr. Brownlow's* house, in the third act, is so wonderful in its truthfulness to nature, that the boughs of a real tree, placed below the canvas foliage, mingle with it to the perfect deception of the eye. We append the full cast of the piece, about the successful revival of which the applause Tuesday left not a particle of doubt. The parts are distributed thus:

Oliver Twist	Bijou Heron
Mr. Brownlow	Mr. D. Whiting
Mr. Grimwig	Mr. John Moore
Mr. Bumble	Mr. William Davidge
Monks	Mr. Hart Conway
Noah Claypole	Mr. J. G. Peakes
Giles	Mr. Gilbert
Brittles	Mr. Beekman
The bookseller	Mr. J. Deveau
Officer of the court	Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Justice Fang	Mr. George Devere
Mr. Bill Sykes	Mr. Louis James
Mr. Fagin	Mr. Charles Fisher
Toby Crackit	Mr. Peakes
Mr. John Dawkins	Mr. James Lewis
Charley Bates	Mr. F. Chapman
Nancy Sykes	Miss Fanny Davenport
Mrs. Corney	Mrs. G. H. Gilbert
Rose Maylie	Miss Adelaide Lennox
Mrs. Bedwin	Miss Nellie Mortimer
Charlotte	Miss Nina Varian

PROF. HERRMANN'S PERFORMANCES.

It should not be forgotten that Prof. Herrmann's sojourn at the Academy ends with this week. The admirer of prestidigitatorial feats will not soon have an opportunity of witnessing tricks performed with equal deftness. At the Professor's benefit performance, to occur to-morrow evening, some rare attractions are promised.

THE ABSENCE OF THE BONNET.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, May 8.

The name of the bonnet, we believe, still survives for a curiously-exaggerated ornament of the hair; and it is possible that in the female mind, the subtle ways of which are unsearchable, some kind of historical unity with respect to the article has been kept up, so that women may still imagine that they wear bonnets. But, as men understand things, bonnets have ceased to be. It is the most complete innovation of dress made for many years. We are not at all setting up the past against the present. The existing female fashion is always in our judgment, the most charming; it is so for the reason that it is the only one embellished by actual wear. Not one of the old ones has a single pair of bright eyes or rosy cheeks to recommend it. Besides, the celestials surely need not ask those to whom they show themselves how they are to appear. If male beholders are justified in any supplication of a critical kind it is when they ask that women should reveal, not hide, their faces; and in leaving off the bonnet, the sex has gone to the full limit in that point of their attire. No woman in England now conceals a single feature. Forehead, cheeks, dimpled or undimpled chins, ear-tips, all are visible.

In speaking of the change of appearance caused by the absence of the bonnet, we know better than to be critical; we are dealing with it only as a matter of abstract speculation and respectful reminiscence. First of all it undoubtedly does away with a striking difference previously observed between the indoor and outdoor look of women. A bonnet more or less transformed the wearer; in some cases the alteration it made was inexplicably great. The change might not always be advantageous, at times it was decidedly so; but in every case there was change of some sort and degree. This is clean gone. Now we see women, indoors and outdoors, with just the same play of light and shade upon the countenance; that is, with all the light possible to fall upon it. It is true, other parts of dress in the same way are becoming modified. For some seasons past feminine drapery has been growing less and less concealing. Our streets promise to show us crowds of ladies as little reticent of the principal lines of the feminine contour as in the seclusion of home. Every year the celestials become kinder, increasingly revealing themselves to casual beholders. Men have never yet faced the streets with wholly uncovered visage. The narrowest of hat-brims has always cast a little modest shadow on the masculine features. No doubt the ladies will say the creature is bold to show his face at all; but our present topic is bonnets, and we must keep to it.

Bonnets, during the vogue of some styles, used to produce wonderful effects on the complexion of the wearers. Softened gleams of reflected light, faint tints of welcome color, not seen when the face was no longer within the bonnet, trembled there so long as it was observed in that conjunction. Mistakes were fearful, we admit. At times cheeks glowed like a sunset or turned of indescribable hues, even greenish. How it was done one may not pretend to know. We fancy we heard something about silk and satin linings; but these are high mysteries. Then, besides being in that way a positive resource of the toilet, a bonnet, within the limits of manageable dimensions, lent itself to a skillful art of wearing. A face conscious of its attractiveness could bewitchingly balk the gaze, or else cut the vision at almost any selected stage of incompleteness. By means of the bonnet a woman could vary the profile view through a series of moon-like phases, the charming vision obscuring and eclipsing slowly. Your coquettish lady knew to half an inch the exact set of the head required in each case; it was necessary feminine accomplishment. All this is over. The tantalizing persistence of the bonnet which would not turn to give the opportunity of a second look, after the first hasty one is gone; male artifice is no longer needed to obtain full inspection. A beauty once across the threshold can no longer willfully hide. The face, no matter how fair, is there for all to see, and for all to see all of it. A beautiful face hidden inside a bonnet gave the finder a sense of personal and exclusive discovery. This enjoyment no man can now have. Extreme bonnets there were at some periods which made discovery impossible; the range of the human vision was not sufficient to ascertain what really was at the far end of them. But extremes may fairly be omitted from observation.

What is now worn—we must not say in the place of the bonnet, but in a part of the place of the bonnet—is, then, an exaggerated ornament of the hair. The essential characteristic of the bonnet is that it modifies the face; whatever variations fashion takes it through, it must keep some power of affecting the light and shade on the features. So soon as what is worn diminishes to a degree which prevents this, or is wholly removed from vicinage to the countenance, the male intellect, at any rate, requires that it should take another name. It has ceased to be a bonnet. What is at present worn has no relation to the face—its obvious purpose is to display the hair. This is not merely another purpose; it is something contrary. The hair is a characteristic female charm which until recently it was a long-standing English custom not fully to display. It was an indoor disclosure, greatly restrained there. Now a good deal more than every inch of it is ostentatiously exposed to the public gaze. For that has happened which a moment's thought is enough to show was inevitable. The hair is a charm in which women are very unequally endowed; but it is also one in which deficiencies can be most easily rectified. Under the stimulus of the abiding purpose which every woman has to be behind no other woman in what is admired, all the sex now presents the same incredible wealth of tresses. This has gone on till the adornment of the head has lost all natural character; it has become an accepted and understood artificial construction. Faith, however, is a much neglected duty, and here is a fresh opportunity for its cultivation. Men ought always to make an effort to believe. In any case, this is the last proof possible of the kindness of the sex: they now publicly show men the whole of their faces, and more than the whole of their hair. It was possible in the latter respect to go further, and they have gone further.

The fashion has now been in existence so long that there are women, no longer juvenile, who have never worn a genuine bonnet. Whenever the ladies think they have shown men enough of their cheeks and too much of their tresses, the bonnet will doubtless come back again. Is it possible that a certain bewitching modest style of womanly countenance, which old judges say has not been so frequently seen of late years, might come back with it? It is not practicable in this world always to say of two things which is the cause and which the effect. It may be that bonnets are the true cause of retiring modest female faces. Should it be so, their long absence explains something in present appearances. One thing bonnets always did: they told the wearer, and other people, when she was in public. This is so no longer; and mistakes are constantly being made in consequence.

UNION AND CONFEDERATE DEAD.

PRESIDENT GRANT APPROVES THE PROPOSITION TO DECORATE THE GRAVES OF THE FALLEN OF BOTH ARMIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, May 20.—A letter was received here to-day from the private secretary of the President, expressing President Grant's approval of the proposition to invite the friends of the Confederate dead to unite with those of the Union dead in the ceremonies of Decoration Day. The President is quoted as saying that the time has come when every evidence of such a feeling of fraternal interest should be encouraged, and advantage taken of every opportunity to bury deeper the animosity born of the late war that may yet be lingering.

THE DISTRESS IN LOUISIANA.

WASHINGTON, May 20.—The following is an extract from a letter from the Mayor of New-Orleans to a gentleman in Washington, just received: "Unless the resources for relief be increased in some way to $1,000,000, many thousands must perish by famine. Even that sum will not more than suffice to save the lives of the inundated till the flood subsides and the overflowed lands are again tillable."

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

EVENING SESSION OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PAPERS BY D. A. WELLS, PROF. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, AND GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

For morning and afternoon sessions see page 3.

There was a fair attendance at the evening session of the American Social Science Association, Mr. Charles Moran presiding. Three important papers were read and discussed. The first was by Mr. D. A. Wells on "National Principles of Taxation;" the second by Prof. Benjamin Pierce, of Cambridge, Mass., on "Ocean Lanes for Steam-ship Navigation," and the third by Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Boston, on "American and European Railroads." Mr. Wells' paper was sharply criticised by Mr. Moran, and Prof. Peirce made his paper interesting by a diagram showing the existing ocean routes of the various steam-ship lines. He strongly advocated the adoption of the route now pursued by the Cunard Line, which was safer than all others, and except in case of a fog there could be no collision. A brief discussion followed Prof. Peirce's paper, and a committee was appointed to consider and report upon the subject. Below is a report of the proceedings.

PAPER BY DAVID A. WELLS ON RATIONAL PRINCIPLES OF TAXATION.

Mr. David A. Wells next read the following paper on "Rational Principles of Taxation:"

The elements of sovereignty, State or political, are, in the main, two—control or jurisdiction over all persons, citizens of the State or "body politic," and control and jurisdiction over all things within the territory over which sovereignty is exercised. Without the possession of these powers there can be no complete and independent sovereignty—in fact, no stable government—and we may even go further and assert that the difference between different forms of government essentially resolve themselves into the manner in which their powers are exercised. Thus a government, whatever be its name, is despotic just in proportion as their exercise is arbitrary, capricious, and unlimited; and, on the other hand, a government is truly full, just in proportion as their exercise is restricted from abuse, as just in proportion as the paramount good of the whole State is made the sole condition of their usury. The history of the rise and growth of their restrictions on sovereignty, which is the same thing as the history of civil liberty, has this curious feature overlooked, it seems to me, in a great degree by historians, and in this country certainly at the present time not a matter of any special interest to the masses: namely, that progress in the direction of freedom and intelligence in respect to the manner and extent in which it shall exercise authority and jurisdiction over persons, and the manner and extent in which it shall exercise authority and jurisdiction over property or things, has not been and is not now, coextensive and co-ordinate. Thus, contrary to what might be supposed, the world has not progressed far in greater freedom, between the people on the one hand and despotic rulers on the other, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, will almost always be found to have hid their inception in arbitrary acts commenced in the interest of property or things, has not been and is not now, coextensive and co-ordinate. Thus, contrary to what might be supposed, the world has not progressed far in greater freedom, between the people on the one hand and despotic rulers on the other, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, will almost always be found to have hid their inception in arbitrary acts commenced in the interest of property or things, than in respect to persons—a condition of things travestied in the story of the merchant who, when stopped upon the highway, truthfully exclaimed in his fright, "Spare my money. O good Mr. Highwayman, but spare my life!"

On the other hand, within the present century especially, the direct relations of sovereignty have been so well defined and restricted in the interests of freedom that little now remains in English-speaking countries to be accomplished. The right of person, the freedom in one's movements, the arbitrary arrest, the writ of habeas corpus, liberty of speech and of worship, trial by jury, exemption from excessive and unusual punishments—all these are now so well established and incorporated into the spirit of the laws of the constitutional form of government that they have ceased to be matters of controversy or even topics of conversation. But in respect to the methods by which the State shall exercise sovereignty over property, there has been of late but little or no practical progress in the spirit of liberty and intelligence, if, indeed, there has not been retrogression in the spirit of injustice and despotism, and the people—at least in the United States—apparently content with limiting the right of ancient domain to strictly public purposes, and coupling its exercise with the condition that just compensation shall be made for personal property taken for public uses; and with also restricting the initiation of all laws providing for the taking of private property for the necessities of the State in its form of constitutional rules elected directly by popular suffrage, display little further interest in the questions whether the powers thus delegated to their agents are exercised in the spirit of freedom and equity; whether they tend to promote an equal or unequal distribution of property, and, above all, whether they tend to elevate or lower the standard of public morality.

ILLUSTRATIONS AND EXAMPLES.

In support of this view the following may be cited as illustrations and examples: The war of the rebellion was undertaken for and in the end accomplished the abolition of that form of slavery which denied to a class of persons in this country the ownership of their persons and the full enjoyment of the fruits of their labor; and yet the war, after effecting all this, left upon the statute-book the principle of slavery in another form intact. For any system of law which arbitrarily and for the purpose of conferring special interests affirms that one person may trade freely with a second, but shall not with a third, thereby denies to the persons subject to that law the enjoyment of the highest right of property, namely, its free exchange, takes from them a part of the fruits of their labor for the benefit of others, and therefore of necessity reaffirms the principle of slavery. The argument that is generally put forward in justification of such legislation, that any present injury to individuals or society will be fully compensated by some future indirect good, is just as illegitimate and unsound as the plea that certain people used to put forward in justification of negro slavery, that it really was for the good of the persons enslaved, and that any sufferings by the slave for the good of society—meaning thereby their masters—would be fully compensated in the world to come. Again, during the present month, a member of Congress rose in his place in the House of Representatives, and presented a bill providing for the levying of an income tax of five per cent. on the income of all persons when the same shall exceed $5,000, a tax of ten per cent. on so much of the income of all persons as shall be in excess of $5,000; and the other members of the House sat by and heard the proposition and no man entered a protest against its reception. And yet there was a principle involved in this same proposition which, if adopted and recognized by any Government in time of peace, would justly debar it from any just claim to the title of free and rank it in truth to the level of an Eastern despotism. To make this clear, let us suppose that it had been proposed to tax the income of red-haired men five per cent. and those of red-nosed men ten per cent., and to exempt all others, or to do as once actually was done in England, under an income tax law enacted in 1691—tax Catholics at rates double those imposed on Protestants. It is to be supposed that if any member of the House of Representatives had seriously risen with any such propositions, he would only have been hissed down, or else the opportunity relegated back by his constituents into obscurity. And yet is there any difference in the principle involved in these several propositions? Would there be any principle involved whatever other than the mere arbitrary and despotic exercise of power—the making the possession of a red nose or red hair, or the result of enterprise, skill, economy, talent, or the fortuitous circumstances of birth or happy accident, the occasion for inflicting a penalty? That was what substantially was done in the Middle Ages, when nobles were exempt from taxation because they were nobles, and the common people were taxed because they were villains or bondmen; when Jews were assessed because they were not Christians, and Catholics because they were not Protestants. It is generally supposed that the arrival of the nineteenth century put an end to such arbitrary proceedings; but history is said to repeat itself, and in this particular instance the field for its repetition would seem to be the United States. If it be said, as it doubtless will be in rejoinder, that the rich, by reason of their riches, are abundantly able to pay, and therefore should me made to, my answer is, that under an universal and uniform income tax (if there could be such a thing) they would only be required to pay an inevitable law and yet pay equitably; but that under an equal law, which takes from them because they are rich, the act of taking has no claim to be considered a tax, but is simply confiscation. And if the State may take five per cent. from the man with $5,000 income, and ten per cent. from the man with more than $5,000, why stop at these limits? We have not approximated the limit of the ability of the persons assessed to make contributions. Why not take more? Why not take all that such individuals receive in excess of the average income of the masses. Why not divide up and put every one on an equality? The individual proposing such a tax was, then, in theoretical intent, a communist of the most radical type; though if the trait could be known it would probably be found that he had not thought of the matter long enough to determine whether his matter was or was not unsocialist by any principle. During a debate in the House of Representatives during the present session also, a remark was made by a gentleman for whom I have a high respect, and because I have that respect will mention his name, Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, to the effect that he rejoiced in the removal of the duties on tea and coffee, because these taxes especially fell upon the poorer classes of society. Now, according to my way of looking at the subject, Gen. Hawley would have spoken more correctly had he said, "I rejoice in the removal under existing circumstances of the duties on tea and coffee, because I am not a friend to the poor man, and desire to see him taxed more heavily." For Gen. Hawley will find it very difficult to name any taxes—and in using the term I mean equal and uniform assessments and not arbitrary taxings—which can possibly be laid which yield so much revenue to the State and which burden the poorer classes so little. It could not be the taxes on spirits and tobacco, for all investigation shows that the bulk of the revenue derived from such taxes is derived from the poor and not from the rich. It could not be the taxes on iron and wool, leather and lumber, for to tax primarily these necessities of common life is to give occasion for the creation of a multiplicity of other taxes, by reasons of interest and profits, which will be proportional in number to the number of agencies and processes through which each article passes on its way from a raw material to an elaborated product for consumption, and taxes on such materials, in addition, carry with them and entail the heaviest of all taxes, namely, enhancement of the cost of the instrumentalities or machinery of production, which forever duplicates and repeats itself.

PRICES IN LONDON AND NEW-YORK COMPARED.

In illustration of this point let any one examine the tables of prices for clothing in London which occasionally appear as advertisements in the New-York papers, and he will see that the cost of woolens in the United States is nearly or quite double the cost of similar goods in England, and yet no man can show that the English manufacturer, in the item of labor, has over six per cent. advantage over his American competitor in respect to the total cost of such fabrications. And that the existing taxes on such a luxury as silk do not fall lighter on the poor man than did the repealed taxes on tea and coffee, will also be apparent if we reason a little. Thus the revenue derived from these articles in 1870, when the duty was five cents per pound on the one and twenty-five cents on the other, was in round numbers $26,000,000, or at the rate of about fifty cents per head. Now the cost of a silk hat is increased by at least this amount, by reason of the taxes on its constituents to every man who annually purchases and wears one; as is the average stock of ribbons which most women annually purchase for their adornment. And if either man or woman add to their consumption of silk, the one in the way of a handkerchief for the neck, and the other by the purchase of a veil and a dress, the tax will be much greater; and to judge whether the poorer classes consume these articles, let an observation be made of the next procession in honor of St. Patrick or the next gathering in commemoration of emancipation, and silk in some form will be found to be an adjunct of the dresses of most of the participants. Looking, then, at this whole matter of the relations of sovereignty to property, either philosophically and in the abstract, or practically by the light of present experience, it seems difficult to understand how men who, in the ordinary pursuits of life rarely fail to judge correctly, and are quick to recognize and resist any act that infringes on personal liberty, nevertheless embrace and advocate propositions in regard to taxation which, applied as rules for the management of any ordinary business or department of civil polity, would be denounced by them as absurd, wasteful, despotic, and subversive of morality.

AN EXPLANATION—WHERE MORE SOCIAL SCIENCE LABORERS ARE NEEDED.

The only explanation which I can offer of this social phenomenon is that the economists, financiers, and statesmen who have carefully studied this subject, and the number is comparatively small, have thus far failed to formulate, or simply and collectively state in connection with evidence the truths in respect to which they are collectively agreed; and that in the absence of a general recognition of anything like fundamental principles, practice in taxation, at least in this country, has been almost wholly dependent on what is regarded as expediency, while accident and ignorance have had more to do in determining what is expedient than experience and intelligence. The result as a practical matter, therefore, is that in the United States there is now taken directly, under the name of taxes, from the capital or earnings of the people, by the national or State sovereignties, or their representatives, in round numbers, between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 per annum, for various public purposes, or from one-eighth to one-fifteenth of the value of the entire annual product of the country. In fact in the first instance which finds no parallel in respect to magnitude in the experience of any other State or nation, and which in itself may go far toward affording an explanation of the exist

PERSONAL NOTES.

Hon. Harvey Jewell says that he is not going to Russia.

The lady crusaders, arrested in Cincinnati, woke up the next morning to find their full names, nationalities, and (O, horror!) ages published in the newspapers.

Judge Atocha, of New-Orleans, insists upon enforcing the law against carrying concealed weapons, without regard to the condition or efficiency of such weapon.

Hon. T. W. Park declines to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont. So says the Rutland *Herald* on the authority of a prominent politician of Bennington County.

J. D. B. Hooper, the youth who shot T. H. Phillips, an old merchant in Opelika, Ala., a year ago, because of an alleged slanderous remark concerning him, has been acquitted of the charge of murder.

Prof. Patton, the prosecutor of Rev. Dr. Swing, in Chicago, quoted from a sermon by the latter, and said: "I tell you there *is* a standard. I can set my moral watch by the sun of righteousness, and know that it is right."

Hon. John Francis, the New Treasurer of Kansas, has given a bond for $1,700,000, and the State papers remark that the absence of the name of any banker in the list of his sureties is a distinguishing feature of the document.

A convict in the Massachusetts State Prison has invented a process for closing gates at railroad crossings by the locomotive. His mind must have a queer bent. Most convicts would strive rather to devise some means of opening gates.

Lemuel Hartwell died in Baltimore while under the influence of chloroform on Monday, and the administering physicians decided that his death was caused by a "spasm of the heart, dependent upon fatty degeneration of that organ."

Ex-Gov. Seymour, in declining "peremtorily" to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor of the State, insists that he has done his share of public work and that he must be left now to the undisturbed enjoyment of private life.

In a private note of May 18, says the Hartford *Courant*, Gen. Hawley asks: "What is this story about my having written a letter advising Republican members of the Assembly to vote for Eaton? I never wrote anything of the sort."

James Saeger, who was arrested in Colorado under suspicion of complicity in the Benninghoff robbery, in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, has been released. The Central City *Register* intimates that young Benninghoff was not so anxious to have the crime punished as he was to get the money back, and that, moreover, he was not willing to risk much for the recovery of the money. The Denver officers had been to an actual expense of $500, but he thought $200 enough.

Denver papers note the return to that city of Miss Mattie Gaylord, of Boston, "the great tourist of the North-west and the Pacific coast," and say: "Five years ago she and her sister made this city their initial point of departure for a wonderful journey of 13,000 miles, which they accomplished with their own carriage, visiting every camp, settlement, village, and city in the Territories, and on the Pacific coast. Miss Gaylord is now en route to Australia, where she will spend the next two years in a similar explorative journey.

A young man in one of the Penobscot River towns in Maine, recently supposing himself to be upon his death-bed, quietly arranged, his earthly affair, so far as he was able, and then astonished his weeping friends by the choice of an auctioneer to conduct the funeral services. "There's Mr. —— down to Bangor," he said, "he's an easy, fluid talker, and I allers liked to hear him. I've had dealin's with him, an' allers found he set out things jest about as they was. He's the man I want to talk to my funeral." But as the young man recovered after all the auctioneer lost the chance to declare him "gone."

Messrs. Charles A. Boutelle and Benjamin A. Burr have lately become sole owners of the Bangor (Me.) *Whig and Courier*, one of the most valuable newspaper properties in Maine. Mr. Burr has had long experience in the business as proprietor of the Bangor *Jeffersonian*, and Mr. Boutelle, in his recent conduct of the *Whig*, under the proprietorship of Mr. Lynde, lately deceased, proved his efficiency. Mr. Boutelle is the editor under the present ownership, and undoubtedly will keep the *Whig* in its old position of an earnest and honest supporter of the principles of the Republican Party.

John Tyler, Jr., eldest son of the late President Tyler, has published a letter in which he says that no member of his father's family has ever had any legal controversy with his widow, her suits having been wholly with members of her own father's family. Mr. Tyler continues: "We knew our father's wishes before his death in respect to the disposition of his estate, and without a will on his part would have respected them. Having bequeathed by will Sherwood Forest and all his other estate, both real and personal, to Mrs. Tyler, we all cheerfully acquiesced in his expressed wish without a murmur, accepting poverty with the termination of the war in which we were all actively engaged throughout the unhappy struggle on the side of the South. In conclusion, suffer me to add that, as we revere our father, we sincerely respect Mrs. Tyler, and regard her with filial feeling, having for her children the affection of brothers and sisters." This letter was called out by published statements giving a different view of the matter.

The Springfield (Ill.) *Journal* publishes a long communication from Mr. B. F. Irwin, an old resident of Sangamon County, and an intimate friend of the late President Lincoln, in which much testimony is brought to show that at least in early life, and until mature manhood, Mr. Lincoln was theoretically a Universalist, though he may not have had very definite views as to the dividing line between them and other denominations. A new rendering is given of the history of the skeptical manuscript which Mr. Lincoln is said to have prepared in 1833, Mr. Irwin's chief witness saying that, instead of being an attack upon Christianity, it was a defense of it. The same witness also says that the document destroyed by one of Lincoln's friends, as described by Mr. Herndon, was not this manuscript, but a letter about a young lady—Miss Ann Rutledge. Testimony is also presented to show that, when Mr. Lincoln, being the Whig candidate for Congress in opposition to the late Rev. Peter Cartwright, in 1847, was accused of infidelity, the charge was denied.

PRINCE BISMARCK AND COUNT ARNIM.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes: "The controversy between Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim has led to an unpleasant éclat. You are aware that the misunderstanding was originally occasioned by the publication at Vienna of certain private letters on the Papal policy, written by Count Arnim five years ago. These letters representing the Count as anticipating the Ultramontane difficulty at a time when Prince Bismarck, the head of the diplomatic service, was held to believe in the possibility of preserving peace with Rome, the friends of the latter at once declared that the Count, who had long been on no very friendly terms with his chief, had caused his interesting epistles to be published to show himself the more judicious and far-seeing statesman of the two. But others, taking the side of Count Arnim, retorted by charging Prince Bismarck with conniving at a publication which, as it was likely to give rise to a discussion between him and the author of the letters, might be expected to result in the resignation of a subordinate previously obnoxious to his chief. Either supposition being altogether opposed to the usages of the Prussian diplomatic service, it is probable that neither of them had anything to do with the matter, and that they have to thank the Ultramontanes for throwing this apple of discord into the Government camp. However this may be, though both parties deny being privy to the Vienna indiscretion, the latent antagonism between the two was fanned into a flame by the incident, and as a matter of course led to Count Arnim's leaving the service. Prince Bismarck carried on the war by publishing instructions sent to and reports received from Count Arnim when watching the Ecumenical Council on behalf of this Government. The Count, being charged with having held two opinions upon the Papal policy, defended himself by newspaper articles, and eventually sent a letter to Dr. Döllinger, which, when published by the addressee, left the writer no choice but to resign. This remonstrative letter, strongly worded as it was, is meekness itself in comparison to another the Count has just addressed to the editor of the *Spenersche Zeitung*. In this latest effusion the Count loudly complains of Prince Bismarck's violating diplomatic usage by printing his confidential report on the personal position and motives of Dr. Döllinger—a step which, he says, made it imperative for him to explain to the revered ecclesiastic why he took a less favorable view of the Old Catholic cause at the beginning than at the close of the council. The thing creates no little stir. A feud of this public nature between a Berlin Minister of Foreign Affairs and a member of the diplomatic service having hardly ever occurred before, a good deal of feeling and comment is elicited in all political circles. The most surprising feature in the business is the disproportion between cause and effect, a slight misunderstanding having led to a serious and irrevocable breach. But, as I said before, it could not have occurred unless distrust had been long smoldering in the breasts of both, though there is but one answer to the question whether it ought to have occurred at all."

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF ARISTARCHI BEY.

It is stated that Aristarchi Bey, a Turkish official of rank, has just been the victim to an intended assassination. A box, with key attached, was left addressed to him at the house of Saffet Pacha, Minister of Education, which, on his attempting to open it, exploded with violence, and dashed him to the ground. The house was shaken to its foundations, the ceiling of the room in which the box was opened fell in, and the windows were blown out bodily. The condition of the Bey is pronounced to be almost hopeless, and it is feared he will lose his sight if he recovers from his other injuries. The author of the disaster has not yet been discovered.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 570 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,885 head, or 405 cars, against 388 cars for the same time last week; market very lively at strong last week's prices, and, in some instances, on light stock, ¼c. advance; there was the largest attendance of country dealers this year; stock more generally distributed through interior towns and adjoining States than ever known before; Eastern buyers bought quick to-day, but not as heavily as usual. Heavy stock for Eastern trade rather slow; sold out in proportion to prices, lower for medium to common Cattle; about 2,200 were disposed of; sales of 1,309 Illinois Steers, ranging from 865 to 1,468 lbs., at $5 50@$6 60; 300 Texas Steers, ranging from 955 to 1,140 lbs., at $5 25@$5 80; 325 Missouri do., ranging from 1,104 to 1,400 lbs., at $5 25@$6 40; 100 Iowa Steers, ranging from 861 to 1,234 lbs., at $6 10@$6 25; 100 Michigan Steers, ranging from 914 to 1,225 lbs., at $5 25@$5 75; 28 common Stockers, averaging 737 lbs., at $4 75; 16 Indiana Steers, averaging 1,111 lbs., at $5 40; 16 Ohio Steers, averaging 1,376 lbs., at $6 05; 22 Cherokee do., averaging 930 lbs., at $5 75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,600 head, against 6,600 head for the same time last week; market slow at yesterday's rates; sales of Clipped Sheep at $5 50@$6 50; Wooled do., $6@$7 55; 1,000 Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 80 to 93 lbs., sold at $5@$6 40; 530 Wooled Sheep, ranging from 82 to 98 lbs., at $6 75@$7 12½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 9,500, against 12,300 for the same time last week; market active; run light; all the Hogs in the pens were disposed of; sales of Yorkers at $5 25@$5 75; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6; choice lots a shade higher.

ST. LOUIS, May 20.—Flour firm and in good demand for low and medium grades; some sales higher; sales of Superfine Western at $4 50@$5; Extra do., $5 @$5 50; Double Extra do., $5 75@$6 25. Wheat dull; small business; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1 26; sample lots of No. 3 Fall at $1 38. Corn steady for No. 2 Mixed; 2c.@3c. higher for White Mixed; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 68½c.@69c., on track; White Mixed, 68c.@71c., closing at the inside price. Oats easier at 55c. for No. 2, on track. Barley dull and nominally $1@$1 10 for No. 3 Iowa and Kansas. Rye quiet but firm at $1@$1 02. Whisky lower at 96c. Pork firm and advancing at $18 50 for cash and order lots. Dry-salted Meats stiff; sales of Clear Rib Sides at 9c. cash at Kansas City and buyer June at St. Joseph; Clear Sides at 9⅜c., buyer May. Bacon higher at 7⅜c.@7½c. for Shoulders, 10¼c.@10⅜c. for Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.@10¾c. for Clear Sides; Shoulders, 8c., July; Clear Sides, 10⅝c., buyer May. Lard nominally higher. Hogs higher at $4 50@$5 for Light, $5 15@$5 65 for Bacon, $5 50@$6 for Butchers'. Cattle active and firm at $2 25@$4 25 for native Cows and Heifers, $4@$4 50 for fair Butchers', $5@$6 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 Hogs.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; closed easier; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 27¼@$1 27½; No. 2 do., $1 23¼ for regular; $1 23@$1 23⅝ for strictly fresh spot; $1 23⅝@$1 24⅛, June; $1 24⅝, July; No. 3 do., $1 18; Rejected, $1 07. Corn in good demand at 62⅛c.@62⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash; 62½c.@63⅛c., June; 63½c.@63⅞c., July; Rejected, 60c.@61c.; High Mixed, 64⅛c.@64⅝c. Oats firm and in fair demand; closed easier; sales of No. 2 at 48c.@48½c., cash; 47⅝c., June. Rye firm and scarce at $1. Barley quiet but firm. Pork advanced and in fair demand at $17 20@$17 25, spot, closed strong at $17 30; June, $17 50. Lard active and higher at $10 75@$10 85. Bulk Meats active and higher at 6¼c. for Shoulders, 9¼c. for Clear Rib Sides. Whisky quiet and unchanged at 94½c. Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 3¾c.@4c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 79,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—9,000 bbls. Flour, 199,000 bushels Wheat, 200,000 bushels Corn, 98,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 20.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $8 50 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat in moderate demand, part speculative; sales, 8,000 bushels choice White Canada at $1 82; 65,000 bushels fair do. on private terms; 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, at $1 48; round lots of the latter offered at $1 46. Corn dull. Corn-meal, $1 70 for Bolted; $1 65 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $30; Shipstuffs, $32; Middlings, $33, ₩ ton. Canal Freights higher on Grain; boats scarce; Wheat 8c., Corn 7½c., Peas 7¾c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $3 75 to Newburg, $4 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Lake Receipts—7,400 bushels Wheat, 14,100 bushels Corn, 8,200 bushels Rye, 12,500 bushels Peas, 764,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—29,200 bushels Wheat, 3,400 bushels Corn, 2,002,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 19,763 bbls.; Wheat, 64,400 bushels; Corn, 67,221 bushels; Oats, 38,700 bushels; Barley, 450 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 204,391 bushels; Corn, 136,752 bushels; Oats, 29,352 bushels. Rail Exports—Wheat, 98,564 bushels; Corn, 59,995 bushels; Oats, 28,700 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 12 bushels; Corn, 11 bushels; Oats, 7 bushels. Flour active; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7@$7 25; Amber, $7 50@$8; White, $8 25@$9. Wheat scarce and in good demand; quoted—Milwaukee, No. 1 Spring, $1 43@$1 45; do. No. 2 do., $1 38; Sheboygan Spring, $1 40; Red Winter, $1 60; White Winter, $1 70 @$1 73. Corn active, and at the close advanced ½c.; sales, 80,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 71½c.; 20,000 bushels at 72c.; 70,000 bushels, to arrive, on private terms. Oats in good demand; sales, 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at 57½c.; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c., closing stronger. Barley—Sales, 2,000 bushels No. 3 Western at $1 05; 1,100 bushels Milwaukee at $1 20. Rye nominally $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Flour in fair demand for best grades, others neglected; Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 50@$8; high grades, $8 12½@$10 25. Wheat dull and declining; Red, $1 55; Red Western, $1 65@$1 70; White, $1 72; sales, 53,000 bushels Spring on private terms. Rye steady; State, 98c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 87c.@88c.; Mixed, 86c.; White, 90c. Oats firm; White, 68c.; Mixed, 62c.@64c. Provisions—Demand good at full prices. Petroleum—Refined firmer at 13⅜c.@13½c.; Crude held 9¾c. Whisky held firmly at 99c. for Western, iron-bound.

TOLEDO, May 20.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 55; Amber Michigan, $1 44½@$1 45, spot; $1 45½, June; No. 1 Red, $1 55; No. 2 Red, 1 44½; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan Red, $1 43; No. 3 Red, $1 35. Corn dull and lower; high Mixed, cash and May, 72c.; June, 69c.; August, 70¼c.; September, 71c.; low Mixed, 68¼c.; no grade, 67½c.; damaged, 62½c. Oats steady; No. 1, 55½c.; No. 2, 53½c.@53¾c.; Michigan, 54c. Freights dull and nominal. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 9,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—2,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, May 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, weak, and lower; sales of sample lots at $1 30@$1 40. Corn steady at 70c.@74c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 54c.@60c. Rye quiet, but firm; held at $1 15@$1 16. Barley quiet and unchanged. Butter easier; not quotably lower. Pork firm at $17 65 for City; $17 50 for Country; sales of special brands of jobbing at $18. Lard strong at 11c. for Steam; 11½c. for Kettle. Bulk Meats firm at 6½c. for Shoulders, spot; 7¼c., buyer July; Clear Rib Sides, $9 06¼, spot; $9 50, buyer July; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9½c. Bacon steady at 7⅛c.@7¼c. for Shoulders; 10c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky firm at 94c.

MILWAUKEE, May 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 30¼; No. 2, $1 26¾, spot; $1 26⅝, June; $1 27 July. Oats firm and in fair demand; 47½c. for No. 2. Corn in good demand; No. 2 Mixed, 61½c., spot; 61c. June. Rye scarce and higher at 98½c. for No. 1. Barley dull and nominal; No 2 Spring, $1 60; No. 3 do., $1 15@$1 17. Provisions strong. Pork firm at $17 25. Dry-salted Meats; Shoulders, $6 60. Lard firm; Kettle, 11c.@11¼c.; Steam, 10⅝c.@10¾c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 241,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, May 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; market moderately active; prices steady and unchanged; sales of fair to choice Steers at $5 35@$5 75; Extra, $6 10@$6 25; choice Texans, $5 40@$5 45, closing quiet, with many unsold; shipments, 1,900. Hogs—Receipts, 17,000; market firm and fairly active at $4 75@$5 75 for poor to common; $5 30@$5 50 for fair to good; $5 65@$6 for prime to choice; shipments, 11,000. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400; market quiet at $3 75@$5 75 for shorn; $4 50@$7 25 for wooled; shipments, 900.

LOUISVILLE, May 20.—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged at $1 45 for White. Corn quiet and unchanged at 84c.@86c. Oats quiet and unchanged at 62c.@65c. Rye firmer at $1 20. Provisions quiet. Pork, $18 25. Bacon sold at 7⅝c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅝c. for Clear Sides. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.; plain, 12¼c. Bulk Meats sold at 6⅝c. for Shoulders; 10¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10⅜c. for Clear Sides. Lard, 12c. for tierce; 12¼c. for keg. Whisky sold at 94c.

DETROIT, May 20.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat dull and lower; Extra, $1 62½@$1 63; Amber Michigan, $1 46@$1 47. Corn steady at 73c. Oats dull and declining at 54½c.@55c. Freights—To Oswego, 5c.@5½c. for Wheat. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, May 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn—None in first hands. Oats—Market bare. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon higher; Shoulders, 7⅝c.@7¾c.; Sides, 10⅝c.@11c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13½c.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20.—Flour in moderate demand at unchanged prices. Wheat—White Canada is selling at $1 90. Rye quiet. Corn—Western Mixed, 87c.@88c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 20.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 35c. Rosin firm at $2 25 for strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $1 85 for Hard; $2 85 for Yellow Dip; $3 50 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 20.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.—Cotton—Demand better for Low Middling and above; Middling, 18c.; Low Middling, 17c.; Good Ordinary, 15⅝c.; Ordinary, 13⅝c.; net receipts, 1,670 bales; gross, 1,850 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; last evening, 1,000 bales; stock, 79,549 bales.

MOBILE, May 20.—Cotton dull and tending down; Middling, 17½c.; Low Middling, 16½c.; Good Ordinary, 15½c.; net receipts, 59 bales; exports coastwise, 1,080 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 21,016 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 17⅝c.; net receipts, 265 bales; gross, 265 bales; sales, 81 bales; stock, 20,430 bales.

GALVESTON, May 20.—Cotton dull; Good Ordinary, 16c.; Middling, 17⅞c.; net receipts, 206 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 16,393 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 20.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 214 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 13,503 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 20—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1867s, 119½; 10-40s, 104¼; new 5s, 104¾; New-York Central, 88.

2:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three-months bills is 3 9-16 ₩ cent., which is 7-16 ₩ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 57½c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £329,000. Consols for money, 93⅜@93½; for the account, 93½@93⅝. Erie Railway Shares, 32¾. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 60c.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 59f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, May 20—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is a shade easier; Middling Uplands, 8½d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅝d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable May and June, at 8 7-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8½d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable June and July, at 8 9-16d.; sales of shipments of the new crop on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, at 8⅜d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 93s. ₩ tierce for New Mess. Lard, 50s. ₩ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,700 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable June and July, at 8 7-16d.; do., do., deliverable July and August, at 8 9-16d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, shipped April, at 8 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is firmer. Wheat, 12s. 5d.@12s. 6d. ₩ cental for average California White. Provisions—Lard, 50s. 6d. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, May 20.—Tallow, 38s. 6d.@39s. ₩ cwt. Evening.—Common Rosin, 7s. ₩ cwt. Linseed-oil, £28 3s. ₩ tun.

ANTWERP, May 20.—Petroleum, 30½f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, May 20.—Spanish Gold, 242. Exchange quiet. On the United States, 60 days, currency, 105@107 premium; Short Sight, 108@110 premium; 60 days, gold, 131@132 premium; Short Sight, 133@135 premium. On London, 161@163 premium; on Paris, 132@133 premium.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Have JUST RECEIVED, per steamer Weser, and will OPEN TO-DAY, May 21,

One Case BLACK and WHITE STRIPE

SILKS,

At the EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICE of 90c. per yard; good value, $1 25.

One Case

Grisaille Stripe Silks,

RICH and HEAVY, at $1 25 per yard; worth $1 75.

One Case

Real India Camels' Hair

SHAWLS.

Purchased in Paris GREATLY BELOW VALUE, consisting of

Filled Squares.

A few very CHOICE and ELEGANT PLAIN SCARLET and BLACK CENTRE DITTO, beautiful borders.

Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.,

Together with a Large Assortment of

Dacca and Stripe Shawls,

Commencing at the EXTREMELY LOW PRICE of $18 each upward.

Also one Case

Paris Fancy Goods,

Embracing very Rich Lace

Sacques, Cuirasses, Polonaise,

Elegantly Embroidered with jet.

JET TRIMMINGS, FRINGES, ORNAMENTS, and a few very stylishly Embroidered

Silk and Cashmere Polonaise.

A visit of inspection will amply repay.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st., New-York, IMPORTED PATTERNS of all foreign FASHIONS. NEW designs for the COMING SEASON. CLOTH MODEL given with each pattern. Also, "SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR." Price, 75 cents. Beware of IMITATIONS, because they will not work or satisfy you. None genuine unless stamped WITH OUR NAME.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF GOOD GERMAN GIRLS and other good, reliable servants of all nations—Swedish, Welsh, Irish, English, Scotch, and colored, for City or country, at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., conducted by American ladies.

ATTENTION, ALL. Good servants now on hand AT CARPENTER'S, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

AT MRS. LOWE'S, NOS. 316 AND 318 BOWery, (entrance on Bleecker st.,) employers will find a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants, highly recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; would like a place in City or country; is an experienced chamber-maid and a competent waitress; can furnish the best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, OR NURSE AND PLAIN seamstress, by a Swedish girl, or as first-class laundress; is fully capable in the above branches; willing and obliging; country preferred. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl who is a thorough chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; is neat and quick about her work; has four years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl, as chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waiting; is capable of doing any kind of work; would prefer the City for the Summer; excellent City references. Apply at No. 155 East 52d st.; ring the bell No. 3.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 332 6th av., corner 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; first-class references. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 136 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; or will do house-work in a small family; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid; willing to assist with laundry work; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call for two days at No. 158 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 165 West 27th st., corner 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A place for a faithful Protestant woman as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing. Call at No. 131 5th av., on Thursday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY an American girl; has no objections to the country. Call for two days at No. 225 East 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE American Protestant woman as chamber-maid and plain seamstress. Apply at 342 3d av., near 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 328 East 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL WITH one and a half years' reference as chamber-maid and waitress. Inquire at No. 279 Bowery, entrance on Houston st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with children; no objection to the country; best City references. Call at 122 West 20th st.; second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; would like to go to the country; good reference given from her last place. Call at No. 312 East 66th st., first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, FOR $14; country preferred; a widow woman, with one child; can do all kinds of French and American cooking; also, pastry, creams, ices, jellies; also, a good bread-baker, and would do washing and ironing; the very best of reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO EXcellent servants, (sisters,) where they can do the work of a family between them; cook thoroughly understands her business; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in superior style; chamber-maid is very neat, and an excellent waitress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN COOK that thoroughly understands American cooking, also French dishes; makes soups, fish, game, meats, poultry, &c.; is an excellent bread baker and pastry cook, and makes a variety of desserts; is neat about her kitchen; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN COOK; UNDERSTANDS meats, game, pastry, cream, &c.; makes bread and biscuit; does not quarrel with religion or color in fellow-servants, and particularly desires a permanent place; willing to go to the country; good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, well tempered young woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; can furnish good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a neat, industrious girl; is a good cook and first-class laundress; respectful, intelligent, and economical servant; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO EXPERIENCED women, one as first-class cook, the other as laundress; both are thoroughly efficient in their respective capacities, and have unexceptionable City reference for many years; country preferred during Summer. Call or address No. 63 West 33d st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO ENGLISH YOUNG WOMEN, thoroughly capable, as cook, washer, and ironer; chamber-work, waitress, general house-work, care of milk, butter, bread, biscuits, &c.; neat, prompt, obliging; best City reference; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, IRONER.—BY A SWEDISH young woman; is an excellent cook and thoroughly good at washing, ironing, &c.; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN; OR FOR general house-work; City or country; is very neat, tidy, and obliging; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook and baker; understands ice-cream, jellies, and making butter; would like to go with family to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 150 West 18th st., over private stable.

COOK, &c.—BY A VERY CAPABLE SCOTCH GIRL, willing to work hard and wants fair wages, as good cook and laundress; understands milk; will go to the country for general work; reference. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; can do all kinds of French, German, and English cooking, also pastry, creams, ices, &c.; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is thoroughly competent; willing and obliging; will be out of place by the 1st of June; good reference; speaks fair English. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; SHE IS A very good cook; will do washing; meats, game, soups, pastries, &c.; excellent baker and family cook; honest, sober, obliging, &c.; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 309 4th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS PLAIN cook and to assist with washing and ironing in a small family; City or country; good references. Call at No. 220 West 18th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A STEADY WOMAN, AS GOOD, THOROugh cook and baker; will assist with the washing; is careful and obliging; has seven years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS COOK, washer, and ironer; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 563 3d av., one pair stairs up, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as first-class cook; no objection to private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 315 East 25th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, or assist in the washing; good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 37th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WITH good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS THOROUGH cook, and would assist with washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 349 West 43d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS in a private family or boarding-house; City or country; is a very experienced woman, with good references. To be seen at the Agency, No. 69 6th av.; no charge.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN, AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; can do all kinds of French and English cooking; also, pastry, creams, ices, jellies, &c.; has the very best of references. Inquire for C. at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS a good cook, bread and pastry baker; City or country; good recommendations. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester st., between Bowery and Chrystie st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO NORTH German girls (sisters) as cook and chamber-maid, with references. Inquire at No. 93 East Houston st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and seamstress, work in families by the day; terms moderate. Call or address No. 234 West 35th st., in the store.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, the work of a few more ladies at her own home; perfect fits guaranteed. No. 746 6th av., near 42d st.

EMPLOYERS, Go to Mrs. Hardman's Grand Central Employment Office for first-class help of all nationalities; City or country; hotels supplied. No. 1,325 Broadway, near 36th st.

FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS FOR ALL CApacities, at JACQUIN'S French and German Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

GOVERNESS.—BY A NURSERY GOVERNESS, speaking several languages, with ten years' City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French office.

GOVERNESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG LADY as nursery governess; can give and requires references. Address H. B., Box No. 288, Amsterdam, Montgomery County, N. Y.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE, USEful, highly respectable young woman; is an excellent seamstress, nurse, &c.; is very capable and willing to make herself useful. Address or inquire at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—NO OBJECTIONS TO GO IN the country; satisfactory references. Address A. W., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A RESPECTABLE MAN AND wife, who have unexceptionable references, wish to take charge of a gentleman's house during the Summer; are thoroughly reliable. Call or address Messenger, State Arsenal, corner 35th st. and 7th av.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO take care of a gentleman's place for the Summer months in the City; best references. Address M. S. D., No. 52 Wall st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO TIDY, USEFUL YOUNG girls; can do house-work nicely to suit; City or country; wages no object, only a home; have good City references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY MOTHER AND DAUGHTER; willing to do the work of a private family together, or boarding-house; best of references; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERIcan young woman; has best of references; is capable, tidy, and reliable; City or country. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

IF YOU WANT GOOD COLORED HELP call at No. 85 4th av., near 10th st., New-York. J. W. GASSAWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid; understands hair-dressing and dress-making thoroughly; willing to travel or go in the country; has first-class City reference from her last place. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG French woman as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates, &c.; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, 340 4th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN lady's maid and seamstress, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NORTH German maid, Protestant, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS AND WAITRESS.—BY TWO Swedish Protestant women in City or country; the former is a superior laundress, the latter an experienced waitress; have the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman of thirty; she is a thorough laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability, obliging, &c.; country or City. Call at No. 309 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; has four years' references; is a thoroughly competent laundress, and is willing; speaks good English; can live with any nationality; country preferred. Call at the Swedish Office, 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT young woman, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, etc.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress; understands all kinds of finery; or as cook; is a good baker; thoroughly understands her business; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a private family; no objection to assist with chamber-work if required; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., Room No. 11.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 212 West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY WISHES TO FIND A SITuation for her laundress. Apply on Thursday and Friday at No. 377 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT; first-class laundress. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS with good City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT, respectable young woman, who is very careful and attentive to children; is a nice family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine; no objection to travel; best recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY wishes to procure a situation for a faithful Protestant nurse and seamstress, who would take care of children or invalid lady, and accompany either to Europe if desired. Call at present employer, No. 15 Gramercy Park, East 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE; thoroughly competent; 3½ years' City reference from late employer; is fully capable of bringing up on the bottle, or would take care of older children; no objection to the country; willing to travel. Call or address, Nurse, No. 629 6th av., near 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS a superior infant nurse; understands her business perfectly; would take care of older children and sew; is neat and tidy; has three and a half years' City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS NURSE and seamstress; is experienced and competent to take full charge of an infant; is steady and willing to take an interest in a home; the best of reference; would go to the country. Call at No. 715 6th av., near 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class nurse; thoroughly understands the care of children from birth; two years' very best City reference from present employer, where she can be seen; country preferred during Summer. Apply at No. 7 West 56th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN as nurse; will take entire charge of a baby from birth, night and day; bring up on the bottle; is a neat sewer; no objection to hotel or country; good home before wages; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 209 East 20th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman as nurse; is a good seamstress and very fond of children; can furnish excellent City reference. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN; is a competent nurse and a good sewer; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine; speaks French and English; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NEAT, ACTIVE, AND COMpetent young woman as nurse to an invalid lady or child; is very gentle and attentive, and understands her duties thoroughly. Call at No. 562 Lexington av., near 50th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON, ENGlish Protestant, as child's nurse; in the country, or would travel South or to Europe; unexceptionable reference. Can be seen this day at former employer's, No. 247 West 22d st.

NURSE.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A GOOD place for a faithful, honest, and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to travel. Call or address No. 141 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT YOUNG infant's nurse, with good references; either for City or country; in a first-class family. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COMPEtent nurse and seamstress; fifteen years' reference. Can be seen at present employer's, 349 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH NURSE AND seamstress, with good references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE AND plain sewer; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 42 Park av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMAN as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by the bottle; good plain seamstress; best City reference from last place; no objection to the country or growing children. Call at No. 222 East 34th st. Ring second bell.

NURSE.—BY A LATELY-LANDED NORTH OF IREland Protestant girl, who is desirous of getting a good home at moderate wages, either to care for children or do light house-work; is willing to make herself generally useful. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; best City references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; works Wheeler & Wilson and Grover & Baker's machines; best of City references. Call at or address for two days 526 West 47th st., near 10th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as seamstress and good operator; would wait on a lady or growing children; no objection to the country during Summer; best City reference. Call or address No. 490 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Can be seen until suited at No. 65 West 21st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS; country or City; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; will assist with chamber-work. Call at No. 208 West 32d st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COMPEtent family seamstress; would do chamber-work or take charge of growing children. Call at No. 118 West 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EFFICIENT, QUICK WAITress; understands the duties of a first-class family thoroughly; is quite competent to take a man waiter's place; best testimonials from last place; lady to be seen. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT waitress, with best City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS IN every respect, understanding perfectly all kinds of salads and sauces. Seen at No. 10 West 33d st.

MALES.

ASSISTANT GARDENER, GROOM, &c.—By a sober, industrious man, aged twenty-seven years; is a good groom and driver; can also assist in garden, mow lawns, edge walks, milk, care cattle, &c.; good recommendation. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

BAR-TENDER, OR ASSISTANT.—IN CITY or country, by a Protestant young man, with unexceptionable recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CLERK, AGENT, RENT-COLLECTOR, OR Book-keeper.—Best of references from business houses and persons of highest respectability; salary not so much an object as a permanent situation. Address P. R., No. 197 Allen st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; also, wife as first-class cook; both efficient in their respective capacities, and have excellent reference from last and former employers. Address W. C., Box No. 42 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble man; single; is a first-class groom; careful City driver; is strictly sober, honest, and obliging; City or country; unexceptionable City reference from last employer. Address L., Box No. 36 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; will make himself useful on a gentleman's place; is not afraid of work; has the best of reference; City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 63 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THORoughly understands his business; is sober and obliging; City or country; has five years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address N. E., No. 7 East 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO PROcure a situation for his coachman; an excellent City driver and first-class groom; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Call or address M., No. 17 East 30th st.

COACHMAN.—IS COMPETENT IN ALL CAPAcities; is married; no incumbrance; no objection to any part of the country; will give satisfaction where he may engage. Address E. M., at Brewster's, No. 145 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT AND DESERVing young man, as coachman, gardener, or useful man on a gentleman's place; is not afraid of work. best of references. Inquire at Bookham's new office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT coachman and groom; understands his business in every respect; unexceptionable City reference. Address James, Box No. 97 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP HIS horses wishes a situation for his colored man, who is first-class in every respect, willing, and obliging; has been in his employ for two years. Address J. M., Box No. 77 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE young man, who can care and drive horses; will milk, care cattle, do gardening, mow lawns, repair roads, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO IS A first-class driver; willing and obliging; can furnish over ten years' first-class references in regard to honesty, sobriety, and integrity. Call or address James, No. 58 West 15th st., stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE, SINGLE AND STRICTly sober, as first-class coachman; is a stylish driver and first-class horseman; cleans harness and carriages beautifully; first-class references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; IS A safe and careful driver, and understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly; has the best of City references. Call or address Robert, No. 30 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; can give the best City reference. Call or address No. 100 West 31st st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—THOROUGHLY UNderstands his business; first-class references. Address J. B., No. 1,252 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN CITY OR country; reference unexceptionable. Address Thomas Parish, No. 121 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A SITUation for his coachman, who is a first-class man in every respect; unmarried; well acquainted with the City; he is sober, industrious, and thorough. Apply to or address Mr. M. Wall, No. 113 Wall st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY understands his business; will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address James, present employer's, No. 26 Lafayette place, for two days.

FOOTMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; GOOD references. Call at No. 130 West 28th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant, single man, aged twenty-five years, who thoroughly understands all branches of farm-work, cattle, horses, machinery, dairy, &c.; and also a good plain gardener and useful man; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A THOROUGH, PRACTICAL ENGlish farmer and wife, with grown-up son. Call at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall st.

GARDENER, &c.—DAIRY, POULTRY, &c. —By a German man and wife, aged thirty-nine years; no children; man can do all kinds of gardening, care green-house, grapery, walks, roads, &c., also milk and care cattle; wife is a good dairy-maid and butter maker, poultry raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG man and wife; the man as plain gardener, farm hand, and generally useful man; the wife to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; will be found very neat, respectful, and reliable servants; intelligent and highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (NO FAMily,) to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables; also understands a farm if required; wife will take care of milk and butter; two years' reference to certify. Address K., gardener, No. 376 Broadway.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; THOROUGHLY UNDERstands the business; green-house, vineries, etc.; first-class City and country reference, which can be seen by calling or addressing at Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, J. T. C., in care of Mr. Ed. Lynch.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT man, who practically understands all branches appertaining to the profession; credentials and testimonials unexcelled. Apply or address R. T., at Bridgeman's seed warehouse, No. 876 Broadway.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS PORTER IN a store or druggist's, or to run errands. Address E. Norris, No. 118 West Houston st.

PORTER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN, AS porter, messenger, or janitor, in store, bank, or office; strong and active; best City reference. Address King, No. 151 West 24th st.

SALESMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS salesman in a wholesale or retail store; ten years' experience in fancy dry-goods business; good reference. Call or address No. 548 West 35th st.

SEXTON.—A SITUATION WANTED TO TAKE charge of a Church, rent pews, collect revenues, &c., by a gentleman of experience and ability, and with undoubted references. Address Box No. 5,379 Post Office.

TO LAWYERS.—ENGROSSING AND COPYING clerk wants work in either office or at home. Address No. 610 2d av.

VALET.—BY A COLORED MAN AS GENTLEMAN'S valet, or as nurse to an invalid; has had experience, and can give the best of City references as to character and capability. Address Clinton, No. 5 Gramercy Park, or can be seen at same place from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

VALET.—BY A NICE YOUNG MAN, (DANISH,) with a single gentleman or genteel family as valet or waiter; City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WAITER, FOOTMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG Dane, who has fair knowledge of waiting at table and well experienced as footman and groom; and also clean windows and carpets, blacken boots, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, WITH THREE YEARS' reference, as a first-class waiter; can clean silver and windows nicely; dress salads excellently; is thoroughly experienced; speaks good English; has lived as waiter from childhood. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT MAN, single, as first class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has unexceptionable City references as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; City or country. Apply at Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and willing to make himself useful; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER, who understands his business thoroughly, and has unexceptionable City references; speaks English perfectly. Address A. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter; understands his business thoroughly; can be highly recommended by his present employer. Call at No. 40 East 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, FRENCHman, just landed from Europe; speaks English; understands his business; well recommended; City or country. Address Waiter, No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; is without exception one of the best waiters in the City; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN AS WAITER in a private family; can furnish best of City references from first families in this City. Can be seen at No. 182 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER IN A PRIVATE family; speaks English, and has no objection to the country; City references. Address S. A., No. 165 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, PROTestant, in a private family; best City references. Call for two days at No. 302 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE AS waiter in a private family, where a second man is kept or a pantry girl; best City reference given as to character and ability; is a Protestant. Address J. Hunter, No. 227 West 18th st.

HELP WANTED.

LITERARY.—THE EDITOR OF A PERIODICAL wants a general assistant; must be classically educated and understand French or German; but the sine qua non is talent as a writer, especially as a critic. To a young man thus qualified, whose vernacular is the English, who will send printed specimens of his style, and be satisfied with a moderate salary for the first year, this may prove a good opportunity. Address X. Y. Z., *Tribune* Office.

WANTED—A TIDY, HONEST, AND SOBER GIRL as cook and laundress for a family of four, at Mt. Vernon, twelve miles from City; wages $12. Apply to S. O. HOWE, No. 52 Wall st., at 4 o'clock.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN infant; English or American preferred. Apply at No. 63 Broad st., up stairs.

SANDSTONE QUARRYMEN WILL FIND GOOD and steady employment in Warrensburg, Mo., with J. PICKEL & BROS. Only first-class rockmen need apply.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE OF AN infant; English or American preferred. Apply, with references, at NORTON'S, No. 3 Whitehall st.

FINANCIAL.

M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., BANKERS, UNION BUILDING, NO. 52 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK.

The accounts and agency of Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and private firms will receive careful attention.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1874.

AT A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company, held on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected managers for the ensuing year:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,	JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
ABIEL A. LOW,	THOMAS CORNELL,
ROBT. LENOX KENNEDY,	W. J. HOPPIN,
JAMES M. HALSTED,	J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,	ROBT. M. OLYPHANT,
THOMAS DICKSON.	

And at a meeting of the Board of Managers, held THIS DAY, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

By order of the Board, GEORGE L. HAIGHT, Secretary.

TENNESSEE BONDS.—THE BANK OF NEW-York having been appointed the Financial Agent of the State of Tennessee to pay the interest on her funded debt in the City of New-York, the Controller of the State has given notice that owing to the necessity of having the proper records for the identification of the coupons of New-York on the 1st of July, no bonds or coupons will be received at Nashville for registration or funding from the 10th of June to the 20th of July.

We continue to give attention to the registering and funding of the old bonds and past due coupons, and advise holders to send them forward promptly for that purpose before the 10th of June. We are prepared to exchange the new funded bonds for the unregistered bonds and past due coupons at a reasonable rate of difference. NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on Monday, June 1, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. The polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 23d inst. to 1st June, both inclusive. JAMES P. HEWITT, Secretary.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of the BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY for twenty-one Directors and three Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the company, No. 32 Court st., corner of Remsen, in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next. Polls open from 10 to 11 A. M. GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

$25,000, $60,000, $100,000 WANTED at nine and ten per cent. on long first mortgages, on the best business property in the CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS, by SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers, of that city. Temporary address, care of New-York National Exchange Bank, Chambers st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1874.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, 1st June next, at their office, No. 58 Wall st. The poll will open at 12, and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

THE MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY.

MAY 20, 1874.

ISSUE POLICIES ON SOUND LIVES ON ALL APPROVED PLANS.

Accumulated Assets, Jan. 1, 1874	$9,009,462 33
Reserve to meet all Liability	7,342,835 8[illegible]
Surplus over Liability	$1,666,626 9[illegible]

HENRY STOKES, President. C. Y. WEMPLE, Vice President. S. N. STEBBINS, Actuary. J. L. HALSEY, Secretary. H. Y. WEMPLE, H. B. STOKES, Assistant Secretaries.

HATCH & FOOTE BANKERS

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE.

200,000 COOK COUNTY BONDS.
200,000 CHICAGO SOUTH PARK BONDS.
100,000 HYDE PARK, WATER BONDS.
100,000 TOWN OF LAKE, WATER BONDS.

Also, 500,000 OTHER FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES. For particulars apply at office of the

New-York State Loan and Trust Co., No. 50 Wall st. H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT. CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS.

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

NOTICE.

TRUSTEES' OFFICE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 114 SOUTH 3D ST., PHILADELPHIA, May 7, 1874.

A meeting of the first mortgage bondholders of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company will be held at No. 23 5th av., New-York, on Tuesday, the 9th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of acting upon the appointment of a trustee under the said mortgage to fill a vacancy in the trust thereby created. By direction of the Trustees. A. B. NETTLETON, Trustees' Agent.

WANTED.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILROAD BONDS, NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS, in exchange for first-class real estate. Principals only dealt with. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, DUE 1902, FOR SALE AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST. Apply to SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer, No. 119 Liberty st.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.—Cash capital, $2,000,000. Office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, or consigned to us, on favorable terms. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSÉ F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President. Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde. WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses. JAMES CLEWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 Wall st., NEW-YORK, April 30, 1874.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 4th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the company, No. 52 Wall st., New-York, for registration, on or before the 4th of May proximo. ALBERT KEEP, President. M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, April 20, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the bond and stock holders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of four Directors of the second class, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, at 3:30 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books of said company will be closed on the 1st day of May, 1874, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of June, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS AND REPRESENTATIVES of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD Are requested to meet on the 26th of May, 1874, at Bagg's Hotel, Utica, N. Y., at 12 o'clock noon, to mature some plan to protect their bonds. Every bondholder should attend in person or by proxy. Dated Utica, N. Y., May 8, 1874. A. MATHER & CO., Bankers, Utica, N. Y.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 1st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, for fifteen Directors of said company, for the then ensuing year, and for two Inspectors of Election for 1875. The transfer-books will be closed from May 2 to June 2, 1874.—Dated April 28, 1874. JEREMIAH P. ROBINSON, President. O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF KINGMAN F. PAGE, MARBLE, GRANITE, NOVA SCOTIA, BROWN AND BLUE STONE, AND LUMBER, No. 33 PARK ROW, OPPOSITE NEW POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 15, 1874.

NOTE ON DEMAND FOR $1,102 78, DRAWN by Gilman Marston to my order and indorsed by me, payable to order of William Marshall, has been mislaid or lost. Notice has been given to stop payment. K. F. PAGE.

HAAR & CO., NO. 45 WALL ST., BUY AND sell St. Joseph and Denver City Bonds and all kinds of miscellaneous securities.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY DIVIDEND.—A third Dividend upon the assented stock of this company will be paid to the stockholders in cash, on presentation of their certificates, at the office of Riggs & Co., No. 56 Wall st. G. W. STANTON, JOHN ELLIOTT, B. WILSON, Committee.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 20th day of May, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ALEXANDER W. HARVEY, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

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NEWSPAPERS.

THE SPRINGFIELD, MASS., WEEKLY *Union* of May 22 will contain full and complete details of the great disaster in Hampshire County, and will be mailed, postage paid, for five cents per copy, by addressing publishers; or can be obtained for same price, ready for mailing, at BRENTANO'S, No. 33 Broadway, opposite Union square, New-York.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The Remington Sewing-machine Company removed to their new, elegant store, No. 6 South Madison square, Kurtz's art gallery.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, May 20, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of F. C. Barlow, Esq., Referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot 22.2 by 95, on the west side of Madison avenue, 80 feet north of Seventy-third street, to H. G. Leefe for $8,400 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $28,000; total, $38,400.

James M. Miller sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of S. Jones, Esq., Referee, the two houses and lots each 17.6 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-eighth street, 265 feet east of Second avenue, to E. J. Jaques for $2,800 each over mortgage and interest against each, amounting to $5,145; total for the two houses and lots, $15,890.

D. M. Seaman, for William Kennelly, sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot 21 by 70, on the north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, to Wm. Fisher for $18,200.

Dingee, Porter & Co. sold by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Thomas H. Landon, Esq., Referee, the four-story brown-stone house and lot 25 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-ninth street, 175 feet east of Madison avenue, to John C. Halligan for $8,850 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $33,100; total, $41,950. The same auctioneers offered the premises known as No. 153 West Tenth street, on the north-east corner of Waverley place, which was knocked down, but not sold, for $16,000. Also offered the premises known as No. 167 Waverley place, which was also knocked down, but not sold, for $18,000; and the premises adjoining, and known as No. 165 Waverley place, was then withdrawn from sale.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & White sold by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of A. B. Turner, special guardian of the estate of Stephen O'Hara, deceased, the lot of land 25 by 102.2 on the north side of Seventy-ninth street, 225 feet east of Tenth avenue, to Laura S. Forbes for $5,000.

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court, adjourned the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the house and lot on the east side of First avenue, eighty-six feet north of One Hundred and Sixteenth street, and the Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the store and lot No. 228 Pearl street, to Saturday, May 23.

Concerning the sale of lots at Woodside, by J. E. & H. L. Hay, no report has been received, but will be printed as soon as forwarded.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions noted to be held at the Exchange to-day are as follows:

Thursday, May 21.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, executors' resale of the four-story brick building, with lot 24 by about 85, No. 12 Fourth avenue, (Union square,) east side, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. Also, the L shaped lot, with five-story brick store covering same thereon, known as No. 35 Murray street, and No. 60 Church street, the lot having a front of 25 feet on each street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John S. Patterson, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 200 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court sale, Joshua T. Owen, Esq., Referee of the large plot of ground bounded by Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues, Eighty-ninth and Ninety-first streets, with water front, equal to about 115 City lots.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by about 75, (irregular,) on West Sixty-eighth street, north side, 99.9 feet west of Broadway. Also, similar sale, John P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, south side, 337.6 feet east of Seventh avenue as widened. Also, similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 99.11, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, 100 feet west of Seventh avenue as widened. Also, similar sale, Frederick Smyth, Esq., Referee, of two plots and unfinished buildings thereon, on Third avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of a lot 19.3 by 76, with three four-story brick buildings thereon, on Third avenue, south-west corner of Thirty-ninth street, together with a four-story brick house, with lot 24 by 38.6, in rear, fronting on Thirty-ninth street. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William C. Whitney, Esq., Referee, of seven lots, together forming a plot in size 164.6 by 98.9, with buildings, on East Twenty-second street, north side, 260.6 feet east of First avenue. Also, similar sale, John M. Scribner, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 92, on West Twenty-first street, south side, 400 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.8 by 54, on Prospect place, west side, 150.5 feet north of Forty-second street.

By Dingee, Porter & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a plot 46 by 93, with improvements on Avenue A, west side, 23 feet north of Nineteenth street.

By Sands & Garrettson, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of the store, with lot 21 by 96, No. 273 Pearl street.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 22.2x95, on w. s. of Madison av., 80 ft. n. of 73d st.	$38,400
By James M. Miller.	
2 houses and lots, each 17.6x102.2, on s. s. of 78th st., 265 ft. e. of 2d av.	$15,890
By William Kennelly.	
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 21x70, on n. w. corner of 127th st. and 4th av.	$18,200
By Dingee, Porter & Co.	
1 four-story brown-stone house and lot, 25x100.5, on s. s. of 69th st., 175 ft. e. of Madison av.	$41,950
By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.	
1 lot 25x102.2, on n. s. of 79th st., 225 ft. e. of 10th av.	$5,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 19.

Ann st., n. w. corner Theatre alley, 20x30x26.1x30	$20,000
Bowery, No. 32, 12.3x100; Bowery, No. 32½, w. s., 38.3 ft. n. of Bayard st., 12.3x100	35,500
Delancey st., n. s., 25 ft. w. of Pitt st., 25x75	18,700
Madison st., No. 108, w. s., 188 ft. w. of Market st., 25x101	12,100
Old Macomb's Dam road, w. s., 325 ft. s. of Wolf Farm, 50x125, to Inwood av., West Farms	4,000
West Washington place, n. s., 184 ft. w. of Macdougal st., 25x97	17,500
1st st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Washington av., 25x100, Morrisania	1,600
9th st., n. s., 363 ft. w. of Avenue C, 20x92.3	9,000
16th st., n. s., 169 ft. e. of 1st av., 26x92	9,000
31st st., No. 210 East, s. s., 450 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x98.9	12,750
33d st., n. s., 240.4 ft. w. of 2d av., 34.7x98.9	50,000
39th st., n. s., 232 ft. w. of 7th av., 75x98.9	70,000
46th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100	19,000
49th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x100.5	3,800
58th st., n. s., 305 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x100.5	30,000
60th st., s. s., 80.5 ft. e. of Lexington av., 19.7x100.5	25,400
64th st., n. s., 90 ft. e. of Madison av., 20x100.5	36,000
Madison av., n. w. corner of 53d st., 20x95	52,500
2d av., e. s., 80.5 ft. s. of 56th st., 20x63	14,000
2d av., s. w. corner of 126th st., 100.10x110	71,000
LEASES RECORDED.	
Chambers st., No. 191. Reade st., No. 183, 5 years, per year	$3,200
Hudson st., No. 499, 5 years, per year	1,500
LEASEHOLD.	
Lot and stable in centre line block between 2d and 3d avs. and 19th and 20th sts., 32x25, with right of way	$16,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE BROWN-STONE HOUSE on Madison av., for a country place of twenty to fifty acres, or will exchange for a small house in New-York or Brooklyn, or will sell on reasonable terms. WM. GEE, Owner, corner of Elm and Franklin sts.

NO. 675 FIFTH AV., FACING ST. THOMAS Church, a well-built and arranged first-class full-sized high-stoop stone dwelling and lot in fee simple; lowest price only $85,000; easy terms. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD, AT HARLEM, NEW brown-stone houses on 123d st., just west of 5th av., Nos. 9 and 11; mortgages made to suit; open from 9 till 5. Address J. M. FIELDER, No. 102 East 111th st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON THE NORTH-EAST corner 58th st. and 11th av., 100x100; terms easy. Apply to JOHN S. DICKERSON & CO., corner Cliff and Fulton sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NO LOCALITY MORE HEALTHFUL THAN

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

Forty minutes from foot of Chambers st. Dwellings and building sites for sale in great variety, and on accommodating terms. Houses built to order. Apply to Henry G. Bell, 41 Worth st.; F. W. Tomkins, 37 Park row; Robert S. Walker, 205 Broadway; George McKibbin, 49 Greene st.; John Barry, 156 Broadway; D. B. Ivison, 138 Grand st.; F. T. Hewitt, Agent Union Land Co., 8 Broad st., Room 11; E. J. Love, 243 Hudson st.; J. T. Beckwith, 315 Greenwich st.

AT TARRYTOWN WE OFFER FOR SALE A valuable property—six acres ground, a commodious and handsome house, twelve rooms, all modern conveniences, surrounded by beautiful shade and fruit trees, winding carriage way, and walks tastefully arranged; river view unsurpassed; price $35,000; terms to suit. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

AT NEW-HAMBURG, DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.—Seventy-five acres, well fruited, and watered by springs; fine river views; dwelling 27x32; hot and cold water and every convenience; gardener's cottage, stable, greenhouse, grapery, large garden; City property will be taken in exchange. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, the furnished Summer residence of the late J. Cooper Lord, containing five acres of lawn and garden; place well laid out with abundance of shade, ornamental and fruit trees; stable, hot-house, carriage and ice houses. Apply to HENRY TAYLOR, No. 4 Pine st.

ORANGE, N. J.—REAL ESTATE, SALE OR RENT, furnished and unfurnished. Also desirable property to exchange. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Office hours, 1 to 3.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PROPERTY near N. Y.—A farm of nearly 200 acres on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Address Box No. 400, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.

The property is situated one mile east of the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at New-Rochelle, on an inlet of the Sound, the land running from what is known as the Boston turnpike to the water; the house is on an elevated position fifty feet above the water; is in the Gothic style, with port cochere in front; contains ten rooms, with large, double parlors, large kitchen, with range, and water of the best quality brought in the house; wine, milk, and coal cellar; furnace heater of the largest size, furnishing the house and conservatory with sufficient heat. Conservatory twenty feet square on the westerly or parlor side of the house, and a fine grove of trees on the easterly side, with stable for seven horses, carriage-house, barn, chicken and cow houses, two small cottages for servants, (or can be let.) Boat or bathing house, good dock where at high tide vessels can come drawing six feet of water. Summer-house on the highest elevation of the land, with a fine view of the Sound for a long distance. There is a fine garden, with cold frames for early vegetables, and a very large number of choice pear and apple trees in full bearing, and many other kinds of fruit-trees, with all the kinds of small fruits, fine shade-trees, and shrubs in large variety. There are about twenty-five acres of land, mostly in grass, producing from twenty-five to thirty-five tons each season, worth seldom less than $1 50 per hundred pounds. The place is very beautiful and healthy, and suitable for a Summer or Winter residence, and is within five or six minutes' drive of the depot, and one hour to the depot at 42d st., and as soon as rapid transit will be established, can be done in much shorter time. Many improvements are going on in the immediate vicinity. The village of New-Rochelle, one mile from it, has several schools, and churches of all denominations. BUCKLEY & RAYMOND, No. 135 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN RICHMOND, Va., for sale.—The Monument Hotel in Richmond, Va., is for sale. It is the most eligible location in the South for a first-class hotel. Richmond is divided into Upper and Lower Town. The principal street on Shochoe Hill, (the Upper Town,) is Broad st.; that of the Lower is Main st. They run parallel to each other, and are intersected at right angles by 9th st., up and down which the street cars pass. The Capitol Square extends along 9th to Capitol st., and thence along Capitol, 13th, and Bank sts. to 9th at the beginning. The Capitol and Governor's mansion are situated in this square, upon which, between the Capitol and 9th st., is the equestrian statue of Washington by Crawford & Rogers. Grace st., one of the most beautiful and fashionable streets of the city, intersects 9th st. just in front of the Capitol gate. On the eastern corner is situated St. Paul's beautiful Episcopal Church, and on the western the Monument Hotel, flanked on Grace by St. Peter's (Catholic) Cathedral and the residence of the Bishop. The lot upon which the hotel stands fronts on 9th st. 163 feet, and on Grace st. 90 feet, but more than half the lot runs back from 9th st. 130 feet. It commands a view of nearly the whole city, and the lands on the opposite side of James River, the town of Manchester, the various bridges across the river, and the river for miles. So delightful a spot for a residence for Winter and Summer cannot be found in any other city, as many citizens of the North can testify. Being incorporated it can be purchased in shares. A BARGAIN. Refer to the owner, No. 601 Grace st., Richmond.

A LOVELY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—SUMmer and Winter family house, (17 rooms,) all the modern conveniences; elegant parlor, 37x16; large dining-room; fine kitchen, with stationary tubs; hot and cold water; first-class range; bath-room and water closets; furnace heaters; gas-pipes introduced in all the rooms, arranged for owner's use; handsome carriage-house, stables, coachman's rooms; all the requisite out-buildings, sheds, &c.; inclosed and entirely fenced; in perfect order, with 3¼ acres land; lawn, orchard, garden, flowers, fruit, magnificent views and very speculating building sites, one hour on the Erie Railway, near Ridgewood; no nuisances; no malaria; salubrious all the year round; picturesque drives and walks; most desirable neighbors; eligible alike for business, retirement, or pleasure; horses, carriages, implements, &c., if desired. Apply to W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—A BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Bath, Steuben County, N. Y., ten minutes from depot; the house is two stories, of brick, square, with wing, and contains fourteen rooms, besides closets, store-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, &c.; appointments all of the best character; stone fence, coped, on both sides of the house, granite pillars for gateway, with iron gate; location very fine; built at an angle of two streets, and commanding a beautiful view; grounds elegantly laid out; plenty of shade and fruit trees; shrubbery and flowers in abundance; out-buildings ample, and of the best character; large ice-house, filled; price for the whole $8,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., where a photograph may be seen.

AT $16 MONTHLY OR $200 DOWN AND BALance in three years, (suit yourself,) a Flushing Park lot; prices from $600 to $950, which include elegant shade and ornamental trees, stone sidewalks, excellent schools and church privileges, (10 churches,) fine boating and fishing, splendid drives; seven railroad depots; 120 trains daily, from 5 A. M. till 12:15 P. M.; fare, 8 cents. Take James Slip Ferry at foot Chambers st., or Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, and go to HITCHCOCK'S Land office, opposite Main Street Depot, in Flushing, or call for map at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTFIELD, N. J., ON THE CENtral Railroad, one hour from City, house and stable, three-quarters of an acre of garden; easy ten minutes' walk to depot; if there is anybody who has any money he can buy this property cheap; the cash value is $6,500; we want an offer; we will go any time with any one who means business. RIKER & CO., No. 5 Pine st.

A FREE EXCURSION ON SUNDAYS TO Garden City Park by special train on Long Island Railroad to enable those who cannot go on week days to view the property. Tickets free at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, No. 355 3d av., corner 26th st. Train leaves depot at right-hand side of ferry at Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M., and returns at 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VERY PRETTY country house, fifteen miles in New-Jersey; two acres; house, 36x40; price, $15,000, or will exchange for City house, between 4th and 6th avs., worth $25,000, giving $10,000 in cash, with country place. Address W., Box No. 459 Post Office.

AT IRVINGTON, ON HUDSON—A VERY DEsirable residence, with every improvement; two and one-quarter acres, tastefully laid out; fine river views; unexceptionable surroundings, and the whole in complete order; an immediate purchaser will secure a bargain. EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE NECK—A pleasant cottage house, with half an acre of ground; water front of sixty feet, and seventy feet on Boston turnpike road; one hour from New-York; plenty of fruit and shade trees, good lawn, &c.; a very desirable small place. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR SALE—OR WOULD LEASE FOR A TERM OF years, or exchange for a City house, my delightful country seat in Scarsdale, Westchester County. Photographs of place and full particulars with ADAMS BAILEY, No. 55 Liberty st., Room No. 13.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, the Assignee of the estate of the Columbia Paper Company, of the town of Chatham, in the County of Columbia and State of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the office of said company, on the premises hereinafter described, on the 16th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the real and personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, which consists of a farm or tract of land of about 114 acres under a high state of cultivation, located near Chatham Village, in said town of Chatham, with a large, handsome dwelling-house, barn, and out-buildings, an improved water privilege, having a head and fall of twenty-three feet, and a large new stone print paper mill, 275 feet in length by about 45 feet in width, and two stories in height, excepting the machine-room, with a boiler and two chemical buildings attached, and a large two-story office; and, also, all the machinery and fixtures in said mill, consisting of all the necessary machinery and appliances for manufacturing XX white, manila, or other paper from wood, straw, or other fibrous substances, in complete running order, comprising the most approved machinery for subduing and bleaching such substances; also, all the office furniture and other personal property belonging to said estate, including a license for subduing wood and other fibrous substances into pulp for the manufacture of paper to the amount of ten tons per day, in accordance with a process invented or discovered by William E. Woodbridge, of Little Falls, N. Y., known as the "Woodbridge process," secured to said Woodbridge by letters patent of the United States of America.

For further particulars apply to the Assignee or his attorneys. RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, Assignee, No. 7 Park place, New-York.

ELY & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

Dated MAY 16, 1874.

IMPORTANT FORECLOSURE SALES.

SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

Sale of the above valuable property, on the 23d of May, 1874, at 12 M., on the premises, consisting of sulphur springs, bath-houses, Spring House and grounds and furniture complete, all first-class and in thorough order. The Spring House has recently been put in thorough order, and is ready to be opened as a hotel immediately, and possession given at once.

MILLER & VAN VOLKENBURGH, Attorneys at Law, No. 120 Broadway.

The furniture of the Spring House will be sold immediately after the sale of the real estate.

JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Mortgagee of personal property.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1874, At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order Supreme Court, JOSHUA T. OWEN, Esq., Referee, All the land between 12th and 13th avs., and 89th to 91st st. Equal to about 115 City Lots.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 58 Wall st.

OFFICES—DESK ROOMS AND ELIGIBLE ROOMS for insurance companies, on Broadway, near City Hall, at reduced rates. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 202 Broadway.

LOFTS, OFFICES, AND SUB-CELLARS IN Barclay and Vesey sts., on Broadway block. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HANDSOME house, with stable, in Huguenot Park, (Lather's Hill,) one mile from the depot at New-Rochelle, and within an hour from the City; thirteen rooms, furnace and range, and all modern improvements; fine and extensive view of the Sound, and suitable for a Summer or Winter residence. WM. S. TOOLE & CO., No. 195 Fulton st.

TO RENT—AT MOUNT VERNON, THIRTY MINutes steam from New-York, cottage of ten rooms, furnished, situated ten minutes' walk from the New-York and New-Haven or Harlem Depots; mansion-house containing sixteen rooms, unfurnished, adjoining the cottage. Apply to WM. PEMBERTON, Mount Vernon; A. CLARK, Sturtevant House, New-York, or CHAS. LELAND, Ocean Hotel, Long Branch.

TO LET—COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONE HOUR FROM New-York, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad; frame house, containing about eleven rooms; grounds consist of nine acres, beautifully laid out in lawn, &c.; fruit and shade trees in abundance; it is three-quarters of a mile from station, near the salt water; rent $1,000 per year, furnished; unfurnished, $800. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON LONG Island Sound, at Orienta, Mamaroneck, N. Y., one hour from New-York; pleasant neighborhood; double house, with two-story wing, fourteen rooms, with all modern improvements; beautiful shade-trees, plenty of fruit, fine garden. Will rent at a moderate price. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH—OCEAN AVENUE.—TO rent, superbly-furnished, extra fine large house, never before offered; twenty rooms; hot and cold water in every room; gas, billiard table; furnished by Pottier & Stymus; garden, ice-house, filled; superior large stable. Full particulars from the agents, F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Rye, one mile from Rye and Port Chester Depots, and near Long Island Sound, fully furnished, with use of horses, carriages, cows, &c., to a satisfactory tenant; house large; grounds, three and a half acres, with extra pasturage for cows; fruit in abundance; will rent to Nov. 1. T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 181 Broadway.

FOR RENT—AT RUTHERFURD PARK, N. J., A large, old-fashioned stone mansion, beautifully situated on high ground, overlooking the Passaic, with barn and out-buildings and ample garden plot. Will be rented for one year for $300. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth st., New-York.

PELHAM, NEAR PELHAM BRIDGE.—Furnished house, garden, fruit, bathing, fishing, high ground, five minutes' walk of depot of Harlem branch New-Haven Road, one hour by rail and boat to Fulton st.; sixteen trains daily. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW or C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FULLY FURNISHED, A DEsirable three-story brown-stone house in 48th st., just west of 6th av.; house and furniture in perfect order and complete in every appointment. For particulars, address BREWSTER, Box No. 973 Post Office.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT FOR the Summer. Catalogues given to applicants. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A GOOD TENANT WANTED.—FOUR-STORY high-stoop house No. 33 West 45th st.; very desirable. Take your custom from 2 to 6 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FROM THE 1ST OF JUNE, FOR THE Summer, a comfortably furnished house in the country, Harlem or New-Haven Railroad preferred; state size of house, location and terms. Address EDWARD, Post Office Box No. 1,906.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.
EDGAR DU BERCEAU, ADOLPH LEMOYNE, EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
f26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. ELDER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of N. L. McCready, No. 187 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of November, 1873.
MATILDA A. ELDER, Executrix.
NATHANIEL L. McCREADY, Executor.
n27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. MARTIN, late of Bayonne, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lawrence Bros., No. 16 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1873.
AMANDA S. MARTIN, Administratrix,
SELLECK Y. ST. JOHN, Administrator.
d4-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.
mh5-law6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 40th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.
MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA SYMINGTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Symington Watt, No. 124 Maiden lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of February, 1874.
JAMES SYMINGTON, JAMES SYMINGTON WATT, } Executors, &c.
f5-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.
S. T. BAKER, CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, } Executors.
mh12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.
FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN, Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES CURR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Joseph K. Butler, No. 1½ Charlton street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of January, 1874.
ANNIE T. CURR, Executrix.
ja15-law6mTh JOSEPH K. BUTLER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.
ap30-law6mTh* SHEPHERD KNAPP, THOMAS PAYTON, } Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.
GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-law6mTh

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE.

Large variety of rich and plain furniture, decorations, &c., which are being offered at extremely low prices.

Corner of Spring and Crosby sts., New-York.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE. No. 103 Fulton St., NEW-YORK. BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP. FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HALL,

LEBANON SPRINGS, N. Y.

Will open for the season June 1. This hotel has a locality proverbial for its healthfulness and beauty. Its accommodations are complete in all respects.

The proprietor may be seen for a few days at the American Clock Company, No. 581 Broadway, New-York. DANIEL GALE, Proprietor.

COZZENS'

WEST POINT HOTEL

will be opened on June 4. Very reasonable terms offered to families. For particulars, address EDWARD COZZENS.

CLARENDON HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, will be open for reception of guests JUNE 1, 1874. Roms can be secured at the STURTEVANT HOUSE, New-York. DELEVAN HOUSE, Albany. CLARENDON HOTEL, Saratoga. CHAS. E. LELAND, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, Catskill, N. Y., Will open on the 15th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE. Twelve miles from the village of Catskill. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles of the Valley of the Hudson, unsurpassed by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature fifteen to twenty degrees lower than that of New-York City. House opens June 1. Board $3 50 per day or $21 per week to June 25; after that date $4 50 per day or $28 per week. C. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES.—Visitors will please inquire for JAS. E. BEACH, Agent at Catskill Landing, who will be in attendance upon the arrival of all trains and boats. CHAS. A. BEACH, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—NOW OPEN FOR the reception of guests. Delightfully located on spur of Blue Mountain; four miles from Delaware Water Gap, thirty minutes' drive from Stroudsburg Depot; high ground, magnificent scenery, dry air, shady walks and lawns; special rates for early boarders. Send for circular. Address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn. Also, Highland Dell Cottage, fifteen good rooms, with first-class board. Address CHAS. FOULKE, Proprietor.

A FAMILY RESORT. Beautiful scenery, natural groves and lawns, perfect drainage; new billiard-room, new table, and bowling-alley; guests received for May and June at $10 per week; families and children at reduced rates; rooms reserved for the season at corresponding low rates, if applied for early. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*, to Round Hill Hotel, Northampton, Mass.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H.—Will be open for guests from June 1 to Nov. 1, twenty per cent. discount to June and October visitors; trout fishing good; hay fever, asthmatic, and catarrhal complaints relieved at once; location and scenery unequalled for grandeur and beauty. Send for circulars. MERRILL & PLAISTED, Proprietors. JEFFERSON, N. H., May 19, 1874.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y., will open June 1. Mr. D. P. PETERS will be in New-York a few days. Parties desiring to arrange for rooms can do so by addressing him at the Sturtevant House, 29th st. and Broadway, or at Windsor Hotel, 5th av. Applications will receive prompt attention.

PAVILION HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. This commodious and elegantly-appointed hotel will open to the public May 30. Those wishing to select and secure rooms can now do so by application on the premises or by letter. New-Brighton boats from foot Whitehall st. every half hour. BARR & CUTLER, Proprietors.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN.—GRAND VIEW MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Highest point of the Catskills; scenery, climate, attractions, and accommodations unsurpassed; terms, $7 per week for June; $10 to $15 for July and August. Address A. E. BRIGGS, Grand View Mountain House, East Windham, Greene County, N. Y.; or E. DICKERMAN, No. 2,289 3d av.; GEO. BRIGGS, No. 172 Fulton st., New-York.

SEVEN SPRINGS MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.—This new and elegant Summer home will open on the 15th of June. The proprietors will spare no pains to make it the best place in the country; no mosquitoes or ague; a full band will be in attendance. Address, E. E. VAILL & CO., No. 471 Broadway, where plans of the house can be seen.

ST. MARK'S HOTEL, NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND. NOW OPEN, only twenty-five minutes from New-York. Apply to or address, DE CAMP & JOHNSON, Proprietors.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, Woodsburg, Long Island. This magnificent hotel will open early in June; one of the best family resorts near New-York, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean. N. P. SEWELL, Proprietor.

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J. (Newly furnished and refitted,) Will be open for the reception of guests June 15, 1874. For terms, &c., apply to M. M. LAIRD, Proprietor.

CANANDARAGO HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y. Opens June 1; best family hotel; two minutes' walk from the celebrated Sulphur Springs; terms moderate. For particulars, address F. STANTON, Proprietor.

HOWLAND'S HOTEL—LONG BRANCH, N. J., Open for the season June 6. Applications for rooms should be made early. H. HOWLAND & SON.

LONG BRANCH.—PARTIES DESIRING TO MAKE arrangements for the season at the best-located cottages on Ocean avenue, can now secure a choice of rooms, with strictly first-class board. Particulars at my residence, No. 273 5th av.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

HOTELS.

THE HOUSE NO. 759 BROADWAY HAS BEEN newly papered, painted, and furnished, and is now ready for guests under the name of the Hoyt House; prices to suit the time.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 112 5th av., between 16th and 17th sts., (KNABE BUILDING.) ERNST EBERHARDT, General Director and Musical Director of Orchestral Department. Mr. WM. K. BASSFORD, Director of Piano Department. Signor GUISEPPE RIZZO, Director of Vocal Department. All branches of vocal and instrumental (including orchestral) music and foreign languages will be fundamentally taught. The most thorough professors complete the staff of instructors. Circulars at the Conservatory. P. R. MAVERICK, Secretary.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN. SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Established 1820. Summer term opens April 9. For circulars address E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

REMOVAL.—THE CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR boys and young gentlemen, now at Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th st., will remove next September to its new building, West 59th st., on Central Park, near 6th av. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY. The preparatory school of Mr. NEWELL, No. 129 East 24th st., is limited to ten pupils. Applications for the ensuing year are requested to be made now.

A YOUNG FRENCH LADY, WELL RECOMmended, wishes a situation for the Summer to give lessons in French, German, music for her board. Address S. B., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—PROF. DE TORNOS continues giving lessons during Summer, at No. 789 6th av.

PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY, PEEKskill N. Y.—Col. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars, with references, address IRA PENFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOARDING-SCHOOL at Wilton, Ct.—Home comforts; healthy location; terms reasonable. Ad's A. Whitlock.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIrience—desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD. BLATCHLEY'S ICE-CREAM FREEZER. (TINGLEY'S PATENT.)

With the aid of this Freezer a most delicious dessert of Ice-cream, Water Ice, or Frozen Fruits, Custards, &c., may be frozen in from five to eight or ten minutes, at the will of the operator, with almost no trouble, and but trifling expense. It is acknowledged the "Best Freezer in the World," and a luxury no family should be without. For sale by the trade generally. If you want the best inquire for BLATCHLEY'S FREEZER, and if not for sale in your town, send direct to CHAS. G. BLATCHLEY, Manufacturer, No. 506 Commerce st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—THE COMPLETE MACHINERY OF A felt manufactory, now in operation, and capable of producing any kind of this class of goods, plain or printed; has first-class carding-machines, wool and burr pickers, breaker, wool-duster, calendering and felting machines, fulling stocks, dye and scouring tubs, and all the necessary accompaniments; the mill can be had at a low rent, and there is a large supply of water and steam power. Address Box No. 1,245 Post Office.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices. J. M. HORTON & CO. Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT PRIVATE ESTABLISHMENT. The property of a private gentleman removing to the country, to wit:

HORSES—A very elegant span of blood bay horses, 15¾ hands, eight and nine years old, of great beauty and style, warranted perfectly sound and kind, and fine drivers.

CLARENCE—A full-size Clarence, shifting glass front, built by Wood Bros., in fine order.

COUPE CLARENCE—Lined with Russia leather, in fine order, by Miner & Stevens.

DOG-CART—With pole and shafts, nearly new, by one of the best City makers.

Fine double harness. The above will be sold at auction at the stable, NO. 15 EAST 28TH ST., ON SATURDAY, 23D INST., AT 9:30 O'CLOCK. The above can be seen at any time.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND bridles, suitable for all purposes, at extremely low prices, also horse-blankets, linen sheets, lap robes, halters, whips, spurs, brushes, and everything in the horse-furnishing line, cheap for cash. E. BARTLETT, Harness Manufacturer and Importer, Nos. 62 Warren st. and 21 and 23 College place.

HORSES.—A FINE PAIR OF CARRIAGE HORSES for sale; six years old; warranted perfectly gentle and sound by the owner, who parts with them only because not sufficiently spirited for leaders. Apply at owner's stable, No. 7 East 52d st.

SUMMER HORSE CLOTHING.—SHEETS, blankets, lap robes, and dusters, whips, halters, chamois, fly and ear nets, surcingles, &c.; the best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, No. 104 Fulton st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S RIDING HORSE, IMPORTED in 1872; eight years old; sound, well broken, gentle and valuable; has been driven one year; a good pair of carriage horses will be taken in exchange. Apply to ANTON MARKERT, No. 35 Lexington av.

CHS. GRUBE, NO. 141 WEST BROADWAY, manufacturer of all kinds of carriages, rockaways, park and pony phaetons, buggies, &c. Selling at first or manufacturers' prices.

ARMY WAGONS, FARM CARTS, BLANKETS, tents, McClellan saddles, mule collars, harness, canvas, rubber water-proof wagon horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt st., near Greenwich.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE BUSINESS.—ABOUT thirty wagons, rockaways, &c., my own make, for sale at great bargains. ISAAC LOCKWOOD, corner 127th st. and 3d av.

HARNESS FOR SALE LOW—HANDSOME, new, light double harness; also very fine light single harness; made by first-class maker; No. 149 West 33d st.

FOR SALE—AN ENGLISH THOROUGHBRED SADdle-horse. Can be seen at private stable No. 9 West 12th st.

A SPLENDID PAIR OF MARES.—INQUIRE at Saratoga Stables, Lexington av. and 57th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE A NICELY FURnished back parlor to let without board, conveniently located in the Ninth Ward; a desirable room for a quiet single gentleman. Address D. P., Box No. 118 *Times* Office, giving address, and where an interview may be had

TWO HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT rooms, second floor, to let, with or without private table; also third floor, hall rooms, with board, in unexceptionable house, in 16th st., near 5th av. Particulars at Genung's Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN FIRST-CLASS house near Grand Hotel, would like one or two gentlemen as table boarders; terms moderate; best of references exchanged. Address D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 35 LAFAYETTE PLACE, NEAR 4TH ST. —To let, with board, a large room on second floor, elegantly furnished; suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER, TO ONE OR MORE gentlemen, large parlor and bedroom, furnished; cool and comfortable; rent low. Apply at Room No. 10 Association Building, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NO 219 EAST 12TH ST., a superbly-furnished room on parlor floor in a first-class house; hot and cold water, closet, and all conveniences.

ONE PARLOR FLOOR—THREE ROOMS, HANDsomely furnished; bath, closets, &c.; private table, or for gentlemen without board; also, single room. No. 38 East 20th st.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board, can obtain full particulars, no charge, at office of COLES & HUBBARD, No. 64 West 33d st.

WANTED—A SMALL FAMILY TO BOARD THREE adults for rent of three-story brown-stone house, furnished, near Lexington av., 57th st. [See No. 144 East 57th st.

NO. 11 EAST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let permanently to gentlemen; prices reasonable; location convenient to clubs and restaurants.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.—THE COMFORTS OF A refined home, with liberal table, handsomely furnished; rooms upon moderate terms. References exchanged.

A NEATLY FURNISHED, LARGE ROOM, with private bath-room, suitable for two gentlemen, at No. 160 2d av.; also, communicating bedroom, if desired. Price reasonable.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD FOR A few gentlemen in a private family within ten minutes' walk of Fulton, Catharine, and Bridge Street Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Sands st., Brooklyn.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, with board, for the Summer, to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; unexceptionable reference given and required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—THE HOUSE, NO. 759 Broadway, has been newly painted, papered, and furnished, and is now ready for guests, under the name of the Hoyt House. Prices to suit the times.

NO. 43 WEST 24TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, fine large rooms on the second and third floors; also hall rooms for gentlemen. Prices reasonable.

ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS IN BEST houses, City and country. List of vacant rooms, prices, &c., with full particulars, free to boarders. HANKINS' BOARD DIRECTORY, No. 1,267 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 15 WEST 26TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM Broadway, elegantly-furnished front parlor and bedroom, with Plimpton bed; also, large room on second floor, with bath adjoining, to let; references.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST., Near 5th av.—Desirable furnished rooms, with or without board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 44 WEST 32D ST.—LARGE AND ELEGANTly-furnished rooms, single and en suite, to let, with board; references; table and location first-class.

NO. 159 WEST 15TH ST.—NICELY-FURNISHed rooms to rent to gentlemen only; family private; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, NEAR 19TH ST.—ROOMS on second floor, with board, for Summer, or permanently.

A COOL AND PLEASANT ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen with good board and a social refined home. No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west.

TO LET—NO. 466 WEST 34TH ST., FRONT ROOM on first floor, to a physician; also, room on second floor to one or two gentlemen.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., WITH Board.—Handsome room for two gentlemen; house and table first-class.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GENTLEMAN, WIFE, CHILD, AND NURSE want board for the Summer or longer; must be accessible to the City, healthy, and free from mosquitoes; home with plain, well-bred people preferred. Address, with terms and full particulars, as no others will be noticed, IRON, Box No. 3,404 New-York Post Office.

BOARD FOR THE SUMMER IN MORRIStown or vicinity, by a family of eight persons, in a house where no other boarders would be taken; liberal compensation for suitable accommodations. Address BOARD, Box No. 271 Post Office, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS ROOMS and board; situation high, commanding fine views on every side, healthful, convenient to New-York; references exchanged. M. T. BIRDSALL, corner Park av. and High st., Post Office Box No. 552.

BOARD AT STAMFORD, CONN.—FIRST-class board, for adults only, for the Summer months, or longer if desired; location 9 Washington av. Call or address J. D. BROWER, No. 208 Broadway, New-York; or D. GREENE, Box No. 218 Post Office, Stamford, Conn.

BOARD AT TARRYTOWN, WITHIN WALKing distance of the depot.—House handsomely furnished; hot and cold water; gas in all the rooms; plenty of shade. Address Box No. 313 Tarrytown, or apply at No. 11 West 30th st.

MRS. JULIA M. WADE IS PREPARED TO make arrangements with parties desiring board at Sag Harbor, Long Island, having a house with ample grounds, large rooms, &c. Post Office Box No. 36.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN BE ACCOMMODATED on reasonable terms; rooms large and handsome; location healthy; ten minutes' walk from the Erie Depot, Paterson, N. J., No. 47 5th st., near Temple.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FINE SHADE, LARGE rooms, and good board at a reasonable price. Address G. H. CARSWELL, Cornwall, on Hudson.

SUPERIOR BOARD—WITH PLEASANT ROOMS at Ridgedale House, Madison, N. J.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OF THE HIGHest respectability, would like to rent the lower part of a house with a strictly private family in some unexceptionable location. Address S. W. A., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WANT TWO connecting rooms and board in a small family; location between 5th and 8th avs., and 20th and 50th sts.; highest references required and given. Address E. B., Box No. 4,020 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED IN PLAINFIELD, OR vicinity, for a family of three adults, four children and nurse, where well-ventilated rooms, substantial fare, and home comforts can be obtained. Address, with particulars, R. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER.

Begins at 8; over at 11.
SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

Every evening THIS WEEK and on SATURDAY AFTERNOON will be presented, by the kind permission of Miss Matilda Heron, THE MAGNIFICENT REVIVAL of Dumas' greatest play,

CAMILLE,

Which has been pronounced with one voice by the entire press to be an UNSURPASSED ARTISTIC TRIUMPH.

THIS PLAY has attracted during the past week a series of the most brilliant audiences ever gathered in a theatre.

THE CAST has never been equaled on the English-speaking stage. It includes the names of Miss CLARA MORRIS, Miss KATE CLAXTON, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Miss KATE HOLLAND, Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr., Mr. McKEE RANKIN, Mr. STUART ROBSON, Mr. JOHN PARSELLE, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. W. F. QUIGLEY.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M., where seats may now be secured for a LIMITED NUMBER OF PERFORMANCES. SATURDAY, May 23—Second Matinée of CAMILLE.

P. T. BARNUM'S

GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME.

AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

TWENTY THOUSAND VISITORS DAILY.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

Chariot Races, Hurdle Races, Flat Races, Steeple Chases, Elephant Races, Camel Races, Pony Races, Monkey Races, &c., &c., &c., &c.

LANCASHIRE RACES. LANCASHIRE RACES. Wheelbarrow and Sack Races, Donkey Races, Greased Pole Exercises, &c., &c., &c.

GRAND MENAGERIE opens at 1:30 and 7 P. M. The brilliant Pageant of the Congress of Nations at 2:30 and 8 o'clock.

Box Office open daily from 8 to 4 o'clock. Seats secured three days in advance. Also, at Millet & Co.'s, No. 437 Broadway.

Grand Orchestra, $1 50; Orchestra, $1; Balcony, 75 cents; Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cts.; Private Boxes, seating 4, $6.

THE PEERLESS VICTORIA has arrived from Paris, and will shortly appear in her graceful and daring mid-air evolutions.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LAST THREE NIGHTS AND LAST MATINEE.

THE GREAT HERRMANN, TEARS, JOY, LAUGHTER.

THE WORLD-FAMOUS PRESTIDIGITATEUR. FRIDAY, MAY 22, GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT. HERRMANN'S CARNIVAL. AN IMMENSE BUDGET OF NOVELTIES. GRAND GALA GRATUITY. BON-BONS—COFFEE—WINE. SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, LAST LADIES' MATINEE. SATURDAY EVENING, May 23, LAST PERFORMANCE.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT. THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8, THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS. CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING. ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS — 23D ST. Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

MISS CUSHMAN'S ONLY READING FOR CHARITY, In behalf of "THE SHELTERING ARMS," AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, May 30. PROGRAMME HEREAFTER.

Tickets ($1 each, with reserved seat) to be had at the Academy of Music, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Bullman's, No. 114 Broadway. Boxes ($8, $12, and $15, according to location) can be procured from Mrs. Wm. P. Lee, No. 326 5th av., or Mrs. Wm. P. Talboys, No. 2 West 16th st.

BOWERY THEATRE. THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1874. ANNUAL BENEFIT OF CHARLES FOSTER. SWAMP ANGELS. POCAHONTAS. TOM COLLINS, CHAS. KANOLMAN, in song. THE GRINNELL CHILDREN in a new act.

THE ANNUAL SPRING EXHIBITION OF the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum will be held at their institution, Boulevard and 143d st., May 21, 22, and 23, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 6 P. M. A small assortment of useful and fancy articles will be offered for sale. Also refreshments. A Boulevard stage will leave the corner of 32d st. and 6th av. for 143d st. every twenty minutes.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF THE New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, May 21, 1874, commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at the door.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG MEN'S Christian Association of St. James English Lutheran Church takes place at the Church on 15th st., between 2d and 3d avs., THIS EVENING. Mrs. Edward M. Knox and other celebrated vocalists will sing.

THE MOST POPULAR MATINEE HOPS now held at Beethoven Hall, Nos. 210 and 212 5th st., near Bowery, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4, and EVENING at 8 o'clock. The hall is equally cool as any up-town garden. Hat checks, 50 cents.

MEETINGS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—CITY MISSIONS.—THE DIrectors, Executive Committee, missionaries, and members of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society will meet at the Rooms, No. 50 Bible House, THURSDAY, May 21, at 1 o'clock, to take action in reference to the death of their President, Dr. De Witt. L. E. JACKSON, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS

are the most beautiful *in style and* perfect *in tone ever made. The* CONCERTO STOP *is the* best ever placed in any Organ. *It is produced by an* extra set of reds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while its* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. *Terms Liberal.*

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vesper, and Orchestral ORGANS, *in* UNIQUE FRENCH CASES, *are among the* best made, *and combine* PURITY *of* VOICING *with* great volume of tone. *Suitable for* PARLOR, CHURCH, *or* MUSIC HALL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and a* fine singing tone, *with all* modern improvements, *and are the* BEST PIANOS MADE. *These* Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* six years. PRICES EXTREMELY LOW *for* cash *or* part cash *and* balance *in* monthly payments. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Pianos and Organs to let at low prices. AGENTS WANTED *in every County in the* U. S. and Canada. *A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON, 481 Broadway, Box No. 3,567 New-York.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS. Known for forty-five years the best. Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, upward. RAVEN & CO. Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 113 West 14th st., near 6th av.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, square and upright, to rent or sell cheap. Sales on easy monthly payments. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

PIANO-FORTES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT SECond hand, of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices; also pianos to rent of our own manufacture, by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th st., between Broadway and 5th av.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms No. 701 Broadway.

S. X. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A BEAUTIFUL ROSEWOOD FULL 7-OCTAVE piano-forte and stool in good order and fully warranted; sacrifice. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

A LADY WILL SELL A STEINWAY & SON'S 7⅓ octave, carved, rosewood Grand Piano-forte; carved legs, overstrung bass, cost $1,500, for less than half. No. 28 3d st.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MILLERS IN NEW-JERSEY, MARYLAND, or Virginia.—We have Scouring Mills, and all appurtenances, that we will furnish to responsible parties to make samp from choice white corn, and furnish us with the products. Those who have power to spare and want steady work will address, for particulars, SAMP, Station A, New-York.

OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH.—FOR RENT, season 1874, bouquet and news-stand, stables with one hundred stalls. Apply to CHARLES & WARREN LELAND, Long Branch, or Sturtevant House, New-York.

PARTNER WANTED IN A PROFITABLE printing monopoly; investment amply secured. W. S. FARNSWORTH, No. 139 Nassau st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.

LAST NINE NIGHTS OF THE PRESENT SEASON.

The remaining productions of the comedy series will be George Colman's CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE, Morton's WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME, and Bayle Bernard's NERVOUS MAN.

For the LAST NINE NIGHTS of Mr. LESTER WALLACK'S series of performances, the entertainments will be as follows:

THURSDAY, 21st—LAST NIGHT OF SCHOOL.
FRIDAY, 22d—FIRST NIGHT OF THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
SATURDAY, 23d, MATINEE and EVENING—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
MONDAY, 25th—LAST NIGHT OF THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
TUESDAY, 26th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.
WEDNESDAY, 27th—MONEY.
THURSDAY, 28th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.
FRIDAY, 29th—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.
SATURDAY, 30th, MATINEE—WOODCOCK and THE NERVOUS MAN.
SATURDAY EVENING, LAST TIME—MONEY.

In active preparation, a play of remarkable emotional interest, in which the accomplished artiste, MISS CARLOTTA LECLERCQ, will make her first appearance at this theatre. BOX-BOOK OPEN TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

28th st., corner of Broadway. Doors open at 7½. Begins at 8. Over at 11.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Proprietor and Manager.

EVERY NIGHT. OLIVER TWIST. CHARLES DICKENS. VIVID PICTURE OF CITY LIFE.

Every Scene new! Every Tableau new! And a cast and completeness never excelled.

Mr. CHARLES FISHER......as......FAGIN
Mr. LOUIS JAMES......as......BILL SIKES
Mr. JAMES LEWIS......as......THE DODGER
Mr. W. DAVIDGE......as......BUMBLE
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT......as......NANCY
Mrs. GILBERT......as......Mrs. CORNEY
BIJOU HERON......as......OLIVER TWIST

Mr. WHITING as BROWNLOW; HART CONWAY as MONKS; GEORGE DEVERE as Mr. JUSTICE FANG; JOHN MOORE as Mr. GRIMWIG; Miss ADELAIDE LENNOX as ROSE MAYLIE; Miss NELLIE MORTIMER as Mrs. BEDWIN; NINA VARIAN as CHARLOTTE.

ONLY OLIVER TWIST MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 1:30.

NEXT WEEK—Last week but one of the season. Seats may be secured for any of the CLOSING NIGHTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

LESSEE......J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON. LAST NIGHTS OF THE Popular American Tragedian, Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH, who will appear on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, May 20 & 21, AS DAMON, IN DAMON AND PYTHIAS. FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 22 and 23, AS JACK CADE. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30, as THE STRANGER, in Kotzebue's beautiful play of that name.

MONDAY EVENING, May 25, LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON, will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of KING JOHN. With a powerful combination cast.

AGNES BOOTH (Mrs. J. B.)......as......CONSTANCE
JOHN McCULLOUGH......as......FALCONBRIDGE
J. B. BOOTH......as......KING JOHN

In presenting this REVIVAL J. B. BOOTH'S connection ceases with Booth's Theatre.

Seats may be secured six days in advance at the Box-office of Theatre, or Branch Ticket Office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

FRENCH COMEDY SEASON, given by the New-Orleans French Company. First appearance of Mlle. BEAUREGARD, from the Theatre du Vaudeville, Paris, supported by the entire French company. SATURDAY EVENING, May 23, the original great French play, by Meilhac and Halevy, FROU-FROU. FROU-FROU. Reserved seats at the Lyceum, and Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. LOUIS ALDRICH.

TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY AT 2 AND 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON AT 2, LOUIS ALDRICH, in new comedy of FUN, with efficient cast. | EVENING AT 8, LOUIS ALDRICH, in new sensation of JUSTICE. New Scenery, &c., &c.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. LOUIS ALDRICH. MONDAY, May 25—First time, Mr. SIDNEY FRANCE, in greatest sensation ever written, MARKED FOR LIFE.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.

Broadway and 35th st. THE GREAT STORM OVER LONDON.

A gale of wind by the largest air-pump in the world. Prof. Tobin's new lecture on "Livingstone's Explorations and the Diamond Fields of Africa." Logrenia will present "The Aerial Sleep." Increased attractions in the promenade. Admission, $1; children half-price. No extras. Open from 1 to 5, and 7 to 10 P. M. daily.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC branch will meet this evening, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. After the presentation of scientific notes, Professor J. Phin will conclude his paper on "The Microscope and its Application in the Arts." Admission free. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman; R. WEIR, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Most Valuable Legal Publications of the Times.

The United States Digest.

FIRST SERIES. Vols I., II.

Royal 8vo. Law sheep. Per volume, $7 50.

A Digest of Decisions of the various Courts within the United States, from the earliest period to the year 1870, to be completed in about twelve volumes.

BY BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT.

This work, when completed, will contain a Digest of all the reported Decisions rendered in this country prior to 1870. It will be a law library of itself. Vol. II. ready in April.

United States Digest.

NEW SERIES. Vols. I., II., III.

Being the Annual Digest for 1870, 1871, 1872,

BY BENJAMIN VAUGHAN ABBOTT.

Vol. IV., for 1873, ready in July.

LITTLE, BROWN & CO., Publishers, No. 110 Washington st., Boston.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN H. WILSON & Co., Auctioneers.

BY DINGEE, PORTER & CO. Office Furniture, Lillie's and other Iron Safes, Glass Partitions, Chairs, Stools, &c., &c., and five splendid Oil Paintings.

JOHN H. WILSON, Auctioneer, will sell at their Auction Rooms, No. 103 Chambers st., near Church, on SATURDAY, May 23, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., A large variety of Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Glass Cases, Office Railing, Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Stoves, &c., &c. Also two large Iron Safes, Lillie's and other make; splendid Oil Paintings of the best masters. SALE WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATEVER. Catalogues at office of auctioneers.

W. S. MITCHELL, Auctioneer.

ON ACCOUNT OF MANUFACTURERS.—SPECIAL AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, TABLE CUTLERY, &c. On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, May 19, 20, and 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., each day, at store, No. 19 John st., recently occupied by Simpson, Hall, Miller & Co., consisting of a full line of tea sets, urns, ice-pitchers, water sets, salvers, butter dishes, cake baskets, mugs, goblets, castors, spoons, forks, ladles, &c. Also, a full line of fine silver-plated table cutlery. All warranted from the best manufacturers.

A. M. CAMPBELL, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—I will sell at public auction, at No. 433 6th av., on the 22d day of May, (FRIDAY,) 1874, at 10:30 o'clock, a lot of frames, pictures, chromos, engravings, safe, store fixtures, counters, &c. L. MAYER, Assignee of Jos. F. Davis, Bankrupt. Dated NEW-YORK, May 19, 1874.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICE.—IN RE MOSES COHN.—The subscriber hereby gives notice that on TUESDAY, June 2, at 1 o'clock P. M., he will sell at public auction, at the store of Messrs. Kobbe & Ball, auctioneers, No. 89 Leonard st., all the outstanding debts, uncollected accounts, or accounts in dispute, owing to the estate of Moses Cohn, bankrupt. A list of same will be furnished by the auctioneer on morning of sale. ROBERT MACDONALD, Assignee, No. 352 Broadway.

WOOD, BRADY & TODD, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT THE EXCHANGE SALES room, No. 111 Broadway, SATURDAY, May 23, at 12:30 P. M., for account of whom it may concern: Twenty-three bonds of the New-York, Housatonic Northern Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, (hypothecated;) four bonds of the New-York, Housatonic Northern Railroad Company, (hypothecated,) of $500 each.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 50,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 28 Exchange place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (THURSday,) May 21, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, 75 Boxes Palermo Lemons ex Cecilia.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—LOT IN WOODlawn cemetery. Address, stating all particulars, price, &c., G. O., Box No. 350 Post Office.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

DREW THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION—MEETINGS, ADDRESSES, AND EXERCISES.

The students and the Faculty of this institution have been very busy for the last three days reviewing the lessons of the past year. Examinations are held twice a day—from 9 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 5 P. M., under the able corps of professors of the seminary, assisted by the visitors from the various annual conferences. On Tuesday evening the third anniversary of the Alumni Association was held in the Madison Methodist Church. This beautiful edifice, erected in 1872, at a cost of over $30,000, stands on the hill to the east of the seminary grounds. The President of the Alumni Association, Rev. S. W. Gehrett, class of '72, occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. Prof. John Miley, D. D. The opening remarks were made by the President, who expressed the pleasure which it gave him and the other members of the association to again walk the halls of Drew Seminary. There were many new faces, he said, and some of the old ones had gone never to return, but still it was their home, the place where they had received their training for the great battles of life. After promising the Class of '74 a warm welcome to the ranks of the Alumni, he introduced the speaker of the evening, Rev. James B. Brady, Class of '69. After showing how the world had grown and is growing every day, Mr. Brady spoke of the great need of the Church as being a class of ministers who would be up to the times, a hard-working and earnest ministry that would push ahead with all their might. Rev. W. F. Warner, class of '73, read a poem entitled "The Drew-ed," containing several local allusions. Excellent music was furnished by the choir of the church. After the anniversary exercises the members of the Alumni Association, accompanied by the Faculty and the invited guests, proceeded to the dining-room in Embury Hall, where refreshments were provided. A number of the company then adjourned to the Society Hall in the same building. After an address of welcome from the President, the following toasts were given: "Welcome to the Class of '74;" responded to by James Montgomery, of Bradford, Canada. "Our Alma Mater;" responded to by the President of the Seminary, Rev. Dr. J. F. Hurst. "The secret of the success of the ministry;" responded to by Rev. Prof. H. A. Butts. Speeches were made by Rev. Ezra Tinker, James Boyd, Rev. Daniel Young, Rev. E. M. Garton, Albert Chandler, and Walter A. Saville.

The annual meeting of the Alumni was held in the society room. After the usual opening exercises the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: W. J. Tilley, Class of '71, President; G. W. Smith, Class of '73, Vice President; E. M. Garton, Class of '72, Secretary; W. S. Gallaway, Class of '72, Treasurer. C. F. Noble, Class of '69, was elected Orator for 1875, and S. W. Gehrett, Class of '72, Essayist. In the evening a reception was given to the Alumni at the house of the President, Rev. J. F. Hurst. Members of every class were present, as well as the Trustees, Faculty, conference visitors and others. The evening was spent most agreeably in singing and social intercourse.

The regular annual love-feast was held in the chapel in Mead Hall yesterday morning. A large audience, composed of the Faculty, students, members of the Alumni, conference visitors, and others, was present. At 2 o'clock the annual meeting of the Trustees was held, with a large attendance. Only general business was transacted, and nothing of special importance was done. The sixth annual Commencement will be held to-day in the Methodist Church at 10 A. M. An address will be delivered by all the members of the graduating class. The music will be furnished by the Drew Glee Club.

Among the visitors from the annual conferences are the following: Rev. George Parsons, of the Wyoming Conference; Rev. James Ayers, of the Newark Conference; Rev. Anthony Atwood, of the Philadelphia Conference; Rev. C. F. Noble, of the Troy Conference; and Rev. C. S. Van Cleve, of the New-Jersey Conference. Professor Bowman, formerly of Dickinson College, now of the Pennsylvania Central Conference, arrived yesterday. The Class of '73 is quartered at the mansion of Mr. James Boyd.

PAULINE LUCCA'S DIVORCE.

In the suit entitled Von Rhaden against Von Rhaden, already familiar to the readers of THE TIMES, the plaintiff in which is Pauline Lucca, and the defendant her former husband, Baron Adolphe Von Rhaden, a motion was made in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of the lady, for an order restraining the defendant from continuing proceedings to open the decree of divorce entered in favor of plaintiff in this City. Some time since a motion was made on behalf of defendant for leave to come in and defend the action, it being claimed on his behalf that he had not had proper notice of the pendency of the action against him, and that if opportunity had been afforded him he could have disproved the allegations in the complaint on which the decree was founded. The court granted this motion, but on condition that the decree granted the plaintiff should remain in force until the trial of the case again, and an adverse judgment should be rendered. In the meantime, however, it appears from the papers used on the motion yesterday on behalf of Mme. Lucca, the defendant has taken proceedings to obtain a divorce in Berlin on the ground of plaintiff's abandonment, and that in those proceedings a decree has been rendered in his favor. The marriage contract between the parties having been thus dissolved in Berlin at the instance of the defendant, it is claimed he should not now be permitted to continue proceedings to vacate a similar decree here; that on this point nothing now remained to be litigated between the parties; that so far as the other provisions of the American decree in reference to the custody of the child is concerned, they were willing on the part of plaintiff to have it stricken from the decree, and under such circumstances the court should not permit further litigation in the case.

In opposition to the motion it was urged that the fact of defendant having obtained a decree in his favor in Berlin was no reason why the decree granted in this City, if it should be shown to have been granted improperly, should be permitted to remain in force. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

FIVE WIVES IN ONE YEAR.

An extraordinary case of bigamy, in which a prominent and wealthy New-Yorker figures conspicuously, was brought to light in Elizabeth, N. J., yesterday. The principal in this case is a man named L. D. White, who amassed a large fortune in the livery-stable business in this City. A few years ago he married his first wife, the daughter of a well-known citizen, and, as is alleged, deserted her and left the City. In the month of November, 1873, the recreant husband appeared in Elizabeth with a lady, and they were married by a Presbyterian minister and left the city on the evening of their wedding. Through some means White's second wife, who also belonged to a highly-respectable family, heard of her husband's perfidy, and to avoid scandal bade him quietly take his leave, which he did. Wife No. 1 recently heard that White was sojourning in Hartford, Conn. She immediately repaired to Elizabeth and consulted with the Prosecutor of the Pleas, and it was decided in view of his second marriage to proceed criminally against him. With this object in view the detectives were put to work, but White grew wary, and left for Massachusetts. Knowing well that he would return to Hartford when the coast seemed clear, Gov. Parker was sought and a requisition was made for White's body upon the Governor of Connecticut, which was honored. The officers in Hartford, growing tired, opened a correspondence with White, and also sent a proposition from his first wife that if he would meet her at the City Hall in that city, and would agree to allow her $1,000 a year, criminal proceedings against him would be stopped. White took the bait, and was arrested in Hartford yesterday, and Chief of Police Keron started with the requisition, and will bring his prisoner to Elizabeth to-day. It is alleged that White has been married no less than five times since leaving his first wife, and in each instance has abandoned his victims.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Yesterday added another to the long list of dull days in Wall street. The dealings were on a moderate scale, and the market presented no special feature of interest. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Directors of the Western Union Telegraph Company was held during the afternoon, and it is understood that an informal agreement was arrived at that a cash dividend should be declared in July. The details and final disposition of the matter were deferred until the arrival of President Orton, who will probably reach here early in the ensuing week. Messrs. McCullough and Joy, representing the Cleveland and Pittsburg and Michigan railroads, have been in counsel with representatives of other Western trunk lines in this City for the past few days with the view of bringing about an advance in railroad freights. The Iowa railroads connecting with the Union Pacific some time ago dissolved their contract with the latter road, on the ground that the rates of freight were not remunerative. This forced the Union Pacific to make a special arrangement with the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. The Iowa roads are now anxious to renew their contracts on the old terms, and have entered into negotiations looking toward that end.

PEDESTRIANISM.

A few weeks ago Mr. D. McCarthy offered to bet Mr. Max Bugersdorfer $250 that he could produce a man to beat the time made by Mr. J. G. Bennett, from Thirty-eighth street to Jerome Park, by fifteen minutes. The wager was accepted, and when the money was posted Mr. McCarthy named Mr. W. E. Harding. This was at first objected to, but Mr. McCarthy agreeing that his man should not train in the meantime, the bet was accepted. Yesterday morning Mr. Harding started at 7 o'clock, attended by Messrs. John Burry and John Grindall. Several amateur and professional walkers and a number of persons in carriages accompanied the pedestrian in his walk. He made the whole distance in 1 hour, 37 minutes and 29 seconds, beating Mr. Bennett's time 9 minutes, 23 seconds, and losing the match by 5 minutes, 37 seconds. Mr. John J. Disner acted as referee in the match.

THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE CASE.

The Brinckley divorce case was resumed before Judge Van Brunt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, and the direct examination of Mr. Hugh L. Brinckley, the defendant, was continued by Gen. Anthon, his counsel. The first matter of interest that was elicited was the description of the conversation which had been held in regard to Mr. Brinckley's father wishing to seperate him from the plaintiff by sending her to Europe. Mr. Brinckley had discussed this in the presence of the plaintiff before a mutual friend named Mr. Phinney. The only question with the plaintiff was how much money Mr. Brinckley, Sr., ought to give her. She thought that he had not offered her enough. The matter was left to Mr. Phinney to say what amount of money he thought would be right. While he was considering the matter he conversed freely with both plaintiff and defendant, and they both expressed their opinions upon the present mode of life.

Mr. Brinckley, Sr., evidently had some project in his mind in relation to his son's affairs, though the defendant testified that, as far as pecuniary matters went, he was as independent of his father as his father was of him; that he had not met with great cases about that time, but, on the contrary, had made $40,000 in one venture. But the proposition was made that the plaintiff should go to Europe and go alone, utterly and entirely severing the connection between her and Mr. Hugh Brinckley. When they had first been introduced to each other Mr. Brinckley proposed to travel in Europe, and the plaintiff's diary shows that she at least had a strong desire to make a visit to that country. Mr. Brinckley settled the whole thing himself by deciding that the connection should not be broken for any reason. He resented his father's interference in his affairs, and told him decidedly that he could and would attend to his own business and settle his own family affairs. He told the plaintiff that he objected to her leaving him, and until he felt that he wished to make the tour of Europe himself, the trip should be put off. He would brook no further interference.

Mr. Brinckley further testified that as far as the plaintiff was concerned it had been only a question of money. He had no doubt but that if she had been made a sufficiently large offer, that is, if the inducement to go had been greater than that of remaining, she would not have permitted any regard for him to influence her in the matter. From the first time that she had been introduced to him she had been told that he was wealthy, and she hoped to secure a large part of that money for herself before she separated from him.

Gen. Anthon, counsel for the defendant, then took up the deposition of Mr. Morell, and asked the question whether at any time during their connection Mr. Brinckley had ever spoken of the plaintiff to Mr. Morell as his wife, or whether he had ever told him that he was married, or had in any way alluded to a marriage with the plaintiff?

To this Mr. Brinckley answered "No." He had never acknowledged any wifely relation to the plaintiff to Mr. Morell, nor had he ever given him any reason whatever to suppose for a moment that the plaintiff was his wife. The plaintiff was very generally loved by the men. She made a trip to Washington, and after she returned she told Mr. Brinckley that she had a very romantic adventure upon the way. One W. S. Rowland, whom she had met before, and who had told her that he was a Colonel, saw her in the cars soon after the train had left Baltimore. He came up to her seat, and, sitting down beside her, began to chat and make himself as agreeable as possible. She said that he also proposed to marry her. Mr. Brinckley learned afterward that the plaintiff and the Colonel had both stopped at the Everett House in Washington, and that there they had been assigned adjoining rooms. The plaintiff afterward threatened that if Mr. Brinckley did not make some arrangement to settle some handsome property upon her, she would marry the Colonel and leave him forever. Mr. Brinckley did contemplate buying a nice house and making the deeds in her name. Both had become tired of their wanderings and of being obliged to move as soon as they once got nicely settled, for fear that some of their friends would hear how they were living, and Mr. Brinckley had made up his mind to buy a house worth somewhere from $8,000 to $35,000. He visited and priced a great many salable houses in the City, but for some reason unknown to himself even he did not purchase. It was about this time that Mr. Brinckley was taken sick, and the whole business of buying any property was practically given up. He had not been in Memphis, his home, for some time, and had been more or less a stranger to the home of his boyhood. He longed to visit the South, but did not wish to separate from plaintiff, nor did he wish to introduce her to his friends and family. The future was frequently the subject of discussion, as was also the European trip, which had not by any means been given up. At length they agreed to go South, and govern themselves according to the circumstances that arose. Mr. Brinckley went away first, and it was agreed that the plaintiff should meet him Louisville, and that he should go there by rail by way of Memphis. She thought that a sea trip would be beneficial to her health, and it was determined that she should take the steamer U. S. Grant for New-Orleans, and from there proceed to Louisville, where they should meet again.

Here Gen. Anthon made a digression from the story which Mr. Brinckley had been relating, and taking up the diary, which had been offered as evidence for the plaintiff, passed it to Mr. Brinckley, and asked him to look at it carefully. Mr. Brinckley examined the book and then testified that he had never seen that book until he saw it at the previous trial. He contradicted the plaintiff's testimony that he had read it in her presence, and with her, and said that they had never discussed the contents of the book, nor or any part of it. Mr. Brinckley here also denied that he had broken open the plaintiff's trunks in the Adams Block and abstracted letters and other documents.

After this Mr. Brinckley returned to the further history of their life, until he and the plaintiff separated. He could not remember whether he or the plaintiff reached Louisville first. But he knew that they were again united there, and stopped in the Louisville Hotel. She was registered there as "Mrs. Lawson," and he as "Hugh L. Brinckley." They were known there, and assigned separate rooms. He occupied her room during their stay in Louisville, though he paid for a separate room of his own, which was near by. After they had spent a few weeks in Louisville, they determined to go to Memphis. They reach Memphis safely after the usual trip, and Mr. Brinckley took the plaintiff to the Overton Hotel. He went home and made his father's house his residence during that period of his stay in Memphis. He knew that he could not visit the plaintiff openly in the Overton Hotel without an explanation and chances of making a great deal of talk, so he went to work and found a cottage in the suburbs and took the plaintiff there. The plaintiff lived there three or four weeks, Mr. Brinckley going out to the cottage at night and returning in the morning to his father's. One night Mr. Brinckley went out there as usual, and learned that she had quit the house that morning and gone to the Gayoso House without sending word to him of the change. Mr. Brinckley found her at the Gayoso House. The plaintiff told Mr. Brinckley, as an excuse for quitting the cottage, that a young woman had died in the next cottage the night previous, and that she felt so frightened and nervous that she had concluded to go somewhere else. She staid in the Gayoso House but a few days. After a few days had passed, while Mr. Brinckley was visiting the plaintiff in the Gayoso House, she told him that her physician had advised her to pay a visit to St. Paul for her health, which she complained of as being very poor. After some discussion it was decided that she should go, and Mr. Brinckley gave her money for her expenses. This was in the last of July, or early in August. After staying nearly six months in the North-west, traveling about in Minnesota and Wisconsin, the plaintiff returned to Louisville and met Mr. Brinckley there in January, 1868. They went to the Louisville Hotel and registered as before—he as Mr. Brinckley, and she as Mrs. Lawson. They were assigned separate rooms but he occupied the same room with her the greater portion of the time. After some weeks the proprietor of the hotel learned what had been going on, and requested the plaintiff to leave the house. There was a great row, but she took the cars to Memphis, and Mr. Brinckley followed after her. When they reached Bowling Green they concluded to stop there awhile, and going to a hotel where they were not known, registered as Mr. and Mrs. Brinckley. They staid there but a short time and then went on to Memphis. In Memphis Mr. Brinckley first took the plaintiff to the Whittemore House. After staying there a while, where she was registered as Mrs. Lawson, she had a quarrel with the proprietor, and after some hard words Mr. Brinckley took her to the Hardwick House. There, also, she was registered as Mrs. Lawson. Just after leaving the Hardwick House he proposed to give her a house and lot or $100 a month for the rest of her life, whereupon she asked him whether he intended to continue to live with her after she had got the house? He answered negatively, and she then said that she didn't want a house without he would live with her in it. He then told her that their connection had become so notorious that he could not allow it to be continued any longer. They must separate. After thinking the matter over the plaintiff at length told Mr. Brinckley that she would not accept any such proposition, and that he must acknowledge her as his wife. If he would not do so privately she would compel a public recognition. Mr. Brinckley answered that she could not bring forward any proof to establish such a claim. But she said, "A lie well stuck to is as good as the truth." Further attempts were made by both Mr. Brinckley and his friends to induce the plaintiff to accept a settlement, but she refused all their overtures and filed her bill in the Memphis Chancery Court. Mr. Brinckley did not meet the plaintiff again after she had asked him to sign a paper drawn up by her attorney acknowledging their marriage, until a year afterward. Then he told her that he could never forgive her for filing such a bill. She had chosen her course and must abide by it. The plaintiff replied that any way she would drag him down into the dust and disgrace him in the world's eyes.

The cross-examination of the defendant was then commenced by Mr. Beach, counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. Brinckley got twisted up into all sorts of shapes. He swore directly contrary to the testimony of Mrs. Beams and Dr. Mott, but when driven to swear positively as to whether he had not spoken of the plaintiff as his wife to Dr. Mott and Mr. Morell, he could not do so. In the midst of the cross-examination it became time to close the court, and the case was adjourned until 10 A. M. to-day.

CONVENTION OF THE DELTA PHI FRATERNITY.

The regular convention of the Delta Phi Fraternity assembled yesterday afternoon in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting being called to order, Hon. Judge P. L. Danforth, of the Alpha Chapter, was elected presiding officer, and Mr. Munroe, appointed Secretary *pro tem*. The following chapters were represented: The Alpha, of Union College, by Messrs. Alex. Thompson, G. T. Beakley, and F. A. Joyger; the Beta, of Brown University, by Messrs. W. H. Munroe and Enoch Perrine; the Gamma, of New-York University, by Alex. R. Thompson, Jr., Harold M. Smith, and J. S. Aunbach; the Delta, of Columbia University, by L. K. Wilmerding and W. Bayard Cutting; the Epsilon, of Rutgers University, by J. Lafin Kellog and H. S. Janeway; the Theta, of Princeton, by D. G. Walker and T. G. Campbell; the Iota, of Michigan University, by M. Phuson; the Lambda, of Troy Polytechnic, by S. W. Barker and A. B. Nason, and the Mu, of Madison University, by Louis Miller and Joseph J. Lawrence. The proceedings were strictly private. This fraternity is the oldest and considered the most remarkable for unity and strength among kindred organizations. It has many distinguished professional gentlemen in its ranks, such as Hon. S. S. Cox, J. Delafield Smith, D. R. Floyd Jones, J. H. Sharpe, J. J. Hyde, Smith Lane, Drs. R. O. Doremus, Henry Draper, C. R. Agnew, Profs. J. J. Stevenson, New-York University; Doolittle, Rutger's; Rev. Drs. Howard Crosby, Chancellor New-York University; W. C. Armitage, A. S. Thomson, H. C. Carpenter, Augustus Blauvelt, and others. Several new chapters were established during the course of the convention.

CRICKET.

The two days' match between the St. George's Club, of New York, and the Merion Club, of Philadelphia, was commenced on the grounds of the former at Hoboken, yesterday. Notwithstanding the threatening weather, there was quite a large crowd of spectators present. The St. George's were first at the bat, and by excellent cricket succeeded in putting together a total of 86, of which Bance and Whelan made 20 each, and Sleigh 17. The Merions in their inning made 55 for the loss of two wickets, when play was stopped for the day. Neither club presented their full elevens, the St. George's playing with but nine men and the Merions with seven. The game will be finished to-day. The following is the score of yesterday's play:

ST. GEORGE.		MERION.	
Bance b. R. Ashbridge	20	G. Ashbridge c. Granger, b. Whelan	1
Whelan b. Fox	20	Fox not out	27
Moeran c. Fox, b. R. Ashbridge	11	Stone c. Moeran, b. Palmer	0
Sleigh c. and b. R. Ashbridge	17	R. Ashbridge not out	23
Palmer b. R. Ashbridge	0	Leg-byes, wides, &c.	4
Granger b. Fox	0		
Lemmon l. b. w. b. Fox	9	Total	55
Satterthwaite not out	1		
Percy c. G. Ashbridge, b. Fox	0		
Leg-byes, byes, wides, &c.	8		
Total	86		

Runs scored at the fall of each wicket:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.
St. George	31	52	62	62	67	83	85	86
Merion	7	19	..	..	..	..	..	..

Umpires—Messrs. Brewster and Vinten.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.

In the Surrogate's Court yesterday Austin Abbott, the Trustee of the Butler fund for the benefit of the Eucleian Society of the university and the Delta Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, settled his accounts, showing the full amount of the sum invested and a surplus sufficient to pay all the costs of the trust. The testator, A. Ogden Butler, a graduate of the university, some years ago died, leaving Mr. Abbott residuary legatee in trust for the benefit of these societies. The original amount of the fund by the inventory was about $1,300, but the Trustee has succeeded by careful management, aided by the liberality of Charles Butler, in raising the fund to $5,000, while paying a regular income to these two literary societies. The income maintains the annual Butler prizes and annually replenishes the library of one of these societies, and also goes far toward paying the current expenses of both societies. Upon the accounting Howard Payson Wild appeared as counsel for Mr. Abbott, and P. Harwood Vernon for the two societies.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Lieut. Col. W. L. Elliott, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Deputy Quartermaster General Robert O. Tyler, United States Army, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington, and J. H. Chedell, of Auburn, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Dr. Samuel G. Howe, of Boston, and Jerome B. Parmenter, of the Troy *Press*, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Gov. John J. Bagley, of Michigan; J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, and J. F. Joy, of Detroit, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Chancellor John V. L. Pruyn, of Albany; Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of the United States Coast Survey, and Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge George F. Comstock, of Syracuse; Hon. H. O. Chesebro, of Canandaigua, N. Y.; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Dr. E. Eldridge, of Elmira, and Controller S. S. Hayes, of Chicago, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE GERMAN PROPERTY-OWNERS.

The Central Organization of the German Property-owners' Associations, recently formed in different wards of the City, held a meeting at the German school-house in Fourth street last night. Chas. Welts presided. The proceedings were principally confined to completing the organization, and action was taken to form additional district associations. From the Twenty-first Ward organization a communication was received calling for the appointment of a committee to prepare a draft of a bill to be presented to the next Legislature, providing for a new assessment law for the entire State, to obtain an equal taxation of all property, including churches, and excepting only schools and hospitals. A resolution to that effect was passed. A committee of organization was appointed, composed of Messrs. Koch, Trand, Eybel, Kreidewolf, and Welz. The organization extends through the Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards, and other districts are in progress of organization. Thus far the association is composed of 3,700 members.

RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Yesterday evening Capt. Byrnes, with Detectives Henderson and Slavin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, made a raid on the gambling-house, No. 62 East Twelfth street, kept by the noted sporting man "Andy" Sheehan. He found in the place the proprietor and the following notorious gamblers: John Chamberlain, James Stewart, Miles Farron, "Jim" Brown, William Matthews, James Moore, James Sullivan, James Stone, and William Henry, all of whom were arrested and locked up in the Mercer Street Station-house. A number of checks, a card-table, and crib-board were seized by the Police.

THE SALOON-KEEPERS.

The Central Organization of the German Saloon-keepers, who have recently formed organizations in the different Wards of the City, held a meeting at the Germania Assembly Rooms yesterday, when the committee appointed to wait on the Excise Commissioners reported that the Excise Board had not yet come to a decision in regard to the amount of license to be charged to the beer and wine retailers. A meeting of the board, it was stated, will be held to-day, when this matter is to be discussed. The amount proposed by the saloon-keepers for a license is $50, and the question with the Excise Board is whether the amount should not be fixed at $100.

RUSH R. SLOANE BACK FROM BELGIUM.

Rush R. Sloane was expected in Sandusky, Ohio, on Monday, to settle the civil suits against him by the payment of $250,000 to the Cleveland, Sandusky, and Cincinnati Railroad Company. He, however, failed to put in an appearance, and the Sandusky *Register* says that he is in Windsor, Canada, and will remain there until he is satisfied that he can return with safety. There are seventeen charges of embezzlement and four cases of forgery pending against him, which will come up or be brought before the Grand Jury some time this month, and it is represented that there is a strong feeling in Sandusky in favor of having him brought to justice, and made to feel the full penalty of the law. A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* gives in a letter from Sandusky this account of his return from Europe: "Some time in March last a proposition was made by the Sloane party to the Cleveland, Sandusky and Cincinnati Railroad Company for a settlement, and they wished to embrace in that settlement not only the civil suits but the criminal suits. To this proposition of the criminal suits the President of the road, Mr. Fallow, would not acquiesce, but stated that they stood ready at any time to settle the civil suits. The attorney of Sloane communicated with him by cable at Belgium; Sloane, responded. In two weeks thereafter he made his appearance at Clifton, Canada."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The second party of Mennonites from Russia left this City for Dakota by the Erie Railway yesterday.

The first barrel of new flour, crop of 1874, received from Georgia, was sold yesterday by Messrs. Groms & Lea for $15.

Argument of counsel in the Teresa Small case is set down for this morning at 10 o'clock A. M., before Judge Brady.

Gen. Schenck and Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, sailed yesterday on the Abyssinia for Liverpool.

Mr. Bergh yesterday received a check for $1,000 from Mrs. Harriet Cook, of Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn., for his society.

The annual meeting of the members of the Produce Exchange will be held on Tuesday next to receive the reports of the Board of Managers, &c.

Ascension Day will be celebrated to-day (Thursday) at the Greek Chapel, No. 951 Second avenue, near Fiftieth street, at 10:30 A. M. The chapel is open to the public.

The *Sunday Democrat* was sold yesterday by the Sheriff, to satisfy two judgments amounting to $300. The purchaser was Mr. Lafaye. The amount paid did not transpire.

Prof. J. Phinn, editor of the *Technologist*, will give a free lecture before the Polytechnic Association this evening, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union, on "The Microscope, and its Application in the Arts."

The anniversary exercises of the Universalist Sunday-schools of this City were held in the Church of Our Savior, Fifty-seventh street, near Eighth avenue, yesterday afternoon. There were five schools, numbering 500 children, represented.

The Governors of the Stock Exchange have ordered and suggested that the Gold and Stock Telegraph and Manhattan Quotation Companies, who have of late been quoting the ruling street rates of money, in addition to the regular quotations of securities, desist from so doing.

Officer Killalea, of the Fifteenth Precinct, dressed in citizen's clothes, went into the policy shop of John Burdun, at No. 14 Carmine street, yesterday, and purchased a ticket for a "straight gig." He then arrested Burdun, who was held in $1,500 bail for trial by Justice Murray, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society held its annual meeting Tuesday evening, at Mott Memorial Hall. The following officers for 1874-5 were elected: President, Charles E. Anthon, LL. D.; Vice President, Daniel Parish; Secretary, William Poillon; Librarian, Isaac F. Wood, New-York; Treasurer, Benjamin Betts, and Curator, E. Groh, Brooklyn.

The Bureau of Charities caution the public against giving any money to a young man calling himself A. H. Hall, but who has other aliases. He represents himself as a musician out of employment. Any persons receiving an application from him are requested to notify the Young Men's Christian Association, Bowery branch, or the Bureau of Charities, No. 66 Third avenue.

The Women's Art Department of the Cooper Union, for the advancement of science and art, will hold its fifteenth annual reception Thursday evening, 28th inst., at 8 o'clock. The reception of the Male Art Department will take place the following evening, and the commencement exercises will be held in the large hall on the following Saturday. A number of drawings executed by the pupils will be on exhibition at the receptions, and the prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors at the commencement exercises.

BROOKLYN.

Dr. Charles H. Cooke was appointed Assistant Physician to the Almshouse, at a meeting of the Commissioners of Charity, yesterday afternoon.

The Assessor's office in the City Hall is undergoing extensive alterations, with a view of making it more suitable for the transaction of public business.

Denis Brison, a peddler, aged fifty, residing at No. 40 Flint street, attempted suicide last evening by taking a dose of arsenic. He was removed to the City Hospital.

An insane man, in a partially nude state, was arrested yesterday while running about the salt meadows in the Eighteenth Ward. He said his name was Edward Freel.

Mary Lunny, aged thirty, was found sitting in a chair dead in her apartments, at No. 713 Dean street, last evening. Death is supposed to have resulted from disease of the heart.

Thursday of next week has been named for the trial of the suit brought against the city by Ex-City Treasurer Sprague for the recovery of the money turned over by him to the authorities when the deficiency was discovered in his office last Fall.

Supervisor at Large George L. Fox intends paying a visit to the Penitentiary, for the purpose of making himself thoroughly familiar with the question before approving or disapproving of the shoe contract, as recently authorized by the Board of Supervisors.

It was discovered yesterday morning that during Tuesday night burglars entered the millinery establishment of Mr. F. F. Prankard, No. 471 Fulton street, and carried away several thousand dollars' worth of velvets and laces. The Police have not, up to the present, made any arrests in connection with the robbery.

Three engines worked by compressed steam, to be taken into the boilers at either end of the route, arrived in Brooklyn yesterday, and are soon to be tried over the Atlantic Avenue Road. If the experiment is successful, the use of horses will be dispensed with on that road.

District Attorney Winslow received a dispatch from Albany last evening notifying him of the fact that the Governor had called the Special Term of the Over and Terminer, for the trial of the indicted officials alluded to in Tuesday's TIMES. The court will open on the first Monday in June.

A movement is on foot among some prominent men in this city to start a new reform organization. A preliminary meeting has been held, and another meeting will be held this evening. It is said that no person in any way connected with politics will be allowed to become a member. The meeting to-night will not be open to the public.

Mrs. Searles brought suit against Elizabeth Armstrong to recover $2,500 claimed to have been loaned, and to have canceled assignments of two mortgages which assignments, plaintiff alleges, were obtained through fraud. Judge Barnard decided for defendant on the matter of the loan, but held that the assignments must be canceled.

The following is the route selected for the Greenpoint Sunday-school anniversary parade on the 28th inst.: Forming on Orchard street, through Orchard to Union avenue, to India street, to Franklin avenue, to Noble street, to Lorimer street, countermarching through Lorimer street, to Norman avenue, to Leonard street, to Calyer street, to Orchard street, and dismiss.

The forty-first annual meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum was held yesterday at the Reformed Church on the Heights. There are 237 children at present in the asylum. During the year 177 children have been received, and 163 removed. The receipts during the year amounted to $48,526 03. The only indebtedness of the society is an unpaid sewerage assessment amounting to $5,363 31.

Park Commissioner Stranahan called on Mayor Hunter yesterday morning in reference to a communication addressed to him by the Mayor some time ago, asking for a list of the employes, and the salaries paid them, in the service of the commission. In answer to a former communication, of similar import, Mr. Stranahan furnished a list of the employes, but omitted the salaries. The Mayor believes that a number of sinecurists are in the pay of the Park Commissioners. Before Mr. Stranahan left the Mayor's office he agreed to furnish all the information asked for.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. Lester Wallack's yacht Columbia is at anchor off Tompkinsville Landing, and several others are off Vanderbilt Landing—the advance guard of the fleet.

At a meeting of the Trustees of New-Brighton yesterday, Mr. Tompkins Westervelt offered a resolution recommending the Governor to sign the bill obstructing the Richmond County Board of Health, on the ground that the bill establishing it was so badly drawn that it took away all powers conferred by the village charters. This action of Mr. Westervelt excites considerable comment, as he is understood to be the author of the bill. The resolution, however, was passed.

It is understood that the new People's Ferry Company, which proposes to run boats from Dey street to the north shore, Staten Island, has actually commenced work by electing a Board of Directors, prominent among whom are Mr. J. H. Starin and a gentleman formerly connected with the Staten Island Railway. It is also stated that the steamers Arrowsmith and Thomas Collyer have been purchased, and are now being altered to double-enders, the design being to commence running on or about the 1st of next month.

NEW-JERSEY.

Joseph Nolan, a resident of Elizabeth, has been committed to the County Jail for stealing money from his mother, which the poor woman earned by taking in washing.

The residents of Milburn have become very much alarmed in consequence of the prevalence of small-pox in that town. The authorities have taken precautions to prevent the spread of the disease, and placards with the words "small-pox," in large letters, have been posted on such houses as contain cases of the disease.

A little girl named Emma Bork, aged twelve years, was arrested in Newark yesterday for stealing a watch and chain, valued at $18, from Charles Hess. She was committed for trial.

The New-Jersey Historical Society will be in session to-day at Newark, and Charles D. Deshler, of the *Independent*, will read a paper giving an account of the military operations of the British in Middlesex County during the Revolution.

Mrs. Libbie Cole, who was employed as a companion by Mrs. Dr. Blake, of Union Hill, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing a quantity of jewelry and clothing from that lady. The stolen goods were found in Mrs. Cole's possession, and she was placed under bonds to answer the charge.

On Tuesday evening a colored woman named Kate Coward, residing in Trenton, was shot by a negro named James Stout, with whom she had an altercation. The ball took effect in her leg, and caused a painful though not serious wound. Stout was committed to the City Prison to await an examination.

Mrs. John Cook, a resident of Centre street, Bayonne, had her pocket picked of $20 in money and papers valued at $200 while crossing to New-York on the Central Railroad Ferry Tuesday evening. The lady felt the thief's hand in her pocket as he was drawing it out, and pointed him out to several persons standing in the vicinity, but no attempt was made to arrest him.

John Adams, residing at No. 175 Pavonia avenue, Jersey City, was arrested, Monday night, by Roundsman Banta and Officer Reynolds, and locked up in the Second Precinct Station-house, for being drunk. He says that when he left home on that night he had $850 in his possession, and the officers state that when he was searched in the station-house he had only $19 50. Adams claims to have been robbed, but he does not know whether it was by the Police or other parties.

A young man named Edward Kastner appeared before Justice Mills, of Newark, yesterday, and said that on Tuesday night, at a late hour, he was attacked by a stranger in Kinney, near Halsey street, who attempted to stab him with a knife. His cries for assistance attracted the attention of a Police officer, and Kastner's assailant was chased and captured, after running a few blocks. On looking at him the officer appeared to recognize the man, and positively refused to arrest him. The case has been reported to the Police authorities, and will be investigated.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a disastrous collision occurred on the Midland Railroad at Oakridge Station. The westward-bound express freight train, of which a man named Steele is conductor, and which should have waited at Newfoundland to allow an eastern-bound train to pass, did not wait, and the two trains collided in consequence. The eastern-bound train was loaded with ore, and was in charge of Engineer Corster. The locomotives and cars were reduced to almost total wrecks, and obstructed travel nearly the whole day. One man was seriously and another slightly injured. The damage is estimated at $5,000.

On Tuesday a number of workmen employed in T. Wagner's hat manufactory, in Henry street, Orange, struck for higher wages. They were at once discharged, and non-society men employed to fill their places, whereupon the strikers became demonstrative, and James Lawlor, one of their number, threatened the proprietors of the factory with violence. The other men encouraged Lawlor, and it was feared at one time that a serious disturbance would ensue, but word being sent to police headquarters for assistance, Officers Conroy and Dech were sent to the factory. They dispersed the crowd and arrested Lawlor, who was subsequently committed to the County Jail for ten days.

[Advertisement.]

"A wit's a feather—a chief's a rod,
But an honest man's the noblest work of God!"

So sang the poet. By the way, talking of feathers, the FEATHER-WEIGHT UMBRELLA is absolutely the best in the world. MILLER, the inventor, makes it and sells it at No. 355 Sixth avenue, corner Twenty-second street, and No. 1,125 Broadway, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth streets.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Abyssinia, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Mrs. Lawrence Waterbury, Miss Waterbury and maid, Mrs. Miles Beach, Miss Morgan, Miss Julia Baker, Miss Harriette Handcock, Mrs. Kennedy, Miss Baker, Miss E. Champney, Miss R. Lidenberg, Rev. Dr. Morgan and wife, Mrs. Greenville Winthrop, four children, and maid, Miss J. M. Smith, Miss M. H. Smith, Mrs. Harris, Miss Samler, Miss Smalley, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Brooks, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Walker, Dr. B. F. Dawson, Wm. Harwood, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Shepherd, Mrs. E. P. Este, Miss Florence M. Este, Gen. Robert Schenck, Miss Gamble, Rev. Wm. Hutton, Silas Onsteroat, C. W. Marshall, D. M. Smith, Foy Riviere, J. M. H. Todhunter, Harvey Hadden, J. H. Sutphen, J. Anapella, John Jermyn, W. H. Monies, G. Janlin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Milliken, Mr. Joseph Milliken, Miss L. Curzyn, Master A. Curzyn, Master E. Curzyn, Mrs. C. A. Cammama, Miss Anna M. Cammama, Miss Kate L. Cammama, Miss Kate Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Braden, child, and infant, W. B. Riker, Alonzo Riker, Miss Mary H. Dixon, Mrs. J. Jardine, W. W. Mali, Simon Koch, H. H. Hine, Mrs. Geo. W. Biddle, Miss McMartrie, Alex. Johnston, Miss Johnston, Miss A. E. Johnston, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Brown, Miss Brown, Miss J. Brown and maid, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Rathbone, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. S. Waters, infant, and maid, Mrs. Hutchinson and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. James McConchie, J. G. McMaster, John H. Flegg, John Abenroth, Master Abendroth, Master Irving Abendroth, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hamilton, Misses H. A., J. S., E. G., and E. S. Hamilton, Mrs. John Abendroth, Miss Laura G. Abendroth, Mrs. Ellen Cole, Rev. C. N. Waldern, H. C. Waldern, E. Ferris, W. S. Dixon, H. E. Kidd, Mr. Wardrobe, John Macaw, Master Kennedy, Mrs. Clement, Miss Graham, Chas. Grundy, Mrs. McBirnie, C. H. Hamlin, L. B. Pratt, S. A. Chatfield, Mr. Warwick, Mr. Ross, Capt. E. L. Ford and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Adam Muller, Dr. B. H. Kitchen, Judge Chas. H. Doolittle, Mr. Hayes, Mr. McVal, S. W. Johnson, Mrs. F. H. Hiller, infant and nurse, Dr. and Mrs. James McNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. Raoul Mader De Montjan and maid, H. S. Platt and friend, Miss Annie McNaughton, Miss Catherine McNaughton, P. Wroughton, John McNab, E. C. Cooper, J. H. Mossop, G. T. Baune, J. H. Whitney, W. B. Agnew, Mr. Shackelton, L. Simmons, Alfred Fraser, W. A. Paton, R. Rhodes, Thomas Brown, J. R. Todhunter, Marcus Koch, Charles Beer, L. Julian, Hon. J. A. Bayard, R. B. Butterworth, Miss Annie Lowe, Miss Annie Preusser, Miss Carrie E. McElroy, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Smith, Miss Edna Newell, Miss Fannie Davlin, Mrs. J. C. Mitchell, A. Lindbor, Miss H. B. Winslow, Chas. Sprague, H. Graham.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—T. G. Edmonson, Jas. Emory, D. W. Bennett, E. Grady, M. Downey, D. L. Cohen, Mrs. C. B. Carter, F. D. Jacobs, C. H. Van Nostrand, wife, and child, John Likman, Joseph Swan, Wm. Hall, Jr., Charles Brice and son, Robert A. Reed, Edward Mitchell, S. C. Briggs and wife, B. J. McCue.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Russia, from Liverpool.—A. Jay, G. Strausch, J. P. Ashton, J. S. Townsend, D. B. Blair, J. W. Brittan, Mrs. A. L. Brittan, Mrs. S. M. Rice, Mrs. Calliname, four children and servant, W. P. Brock, G. S. Scott, J. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. Furnald, Mrs. Dunham, Miss Ward, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Gen. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Van Buren, son, and three daughters, Mr. and Mrs. Butts and two daughters, J. De Butts, J. W. Butts, Mr. Merson, J. B. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Bowker, four children, and nurse, T. F. Graham, Mrs. S. W. De Coursey, Miss Tatham, Mrs. Bird and child, R. S. Watson and servant, Mrs. Munroe, two daughters and maid, Dr. and Mrs. King and two daughters, Mrs. Thallon, Miss Thallon, Miss Johnstone, Mrs. Townsend, Miss Tompkins, H. W. Taylor, R. Johnstone and daughter, Miss Darlington, Mr. Auel, J. W. Wood, Mr. Whitehead, Miss Whitehead, Miss Laflin, Rev. J. Bric, Miss McGuire, Miss McCullum, Mrs. Southwell and infant, Mr. Aggemoler, Mr. and Mrs. Sharple, Mrs. Lockwood and two daughters, E. Lowner, Mr. and Mrs. Burdett, Mr. and Mrs. Norris and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Judd, Miss Delano, Miss Cheever, Miss Courtis, Mr. and Mrs. Livermore, infant and two servants, Mrs. White, D. L. White, Mr. and Mrs. L. White, son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, two daughters, and two servants, Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. and Miss Goodwin, four children, and two servants, Mrs. Foster, J. Carroll, J. B. Morrow and son, Mrs. King and child, Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Garretson, H. H. Garretson, Miss Garretson, Mr. and Mrs. Hale and servant, J. Redeout, Mr. Tribue, Rev. D. Collaert, H. C. Milligan, Mr. Anderson, E. L. Donne, A. Bluementhal, J. J. Bradley, J. J. Donnelly, F. Allis, Mr. and Mrs. Meakins, John T. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Renvick and maid, Gen. Von Schevenitz, wife, infant, and four servants, Mr. and Mrs. Jay and maid, H. J. Lambly, Mr. Kneeland, Rev. R. W. Blyden, J. F. Harrison, B. J. Saunders, Mr. Kerr, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Probasco, Mrs. Probasco and daughter, E. Salomon.

In steam-ship Ontario, from Rio Janeiro.—Dr. J. Ayer, wife, two children and nurse, Antonio S. Mario Frota, Jose Nabor Richeco Jordao' Benerennto Augusto Pacheco Jordao, Jose Conea Pacheco Silva, Octariano Aboon Perena Mendes, Edward Fales and son, Walter Hunsley, Jacob Kintel, wife and family, John Kintel, wife and family. From Bahia—Williard Hawes. From Para—Judge John W. Steele. From St. Thomas—Dr. Samuel G. Howe and wife, Capt. Wm. B. Hilton, Gen. T. J. Brady, Capt. Fred. L. Platt, Capt. Amos Crosby, Mrs. Smith, Dr. J. F. Bacon, Wm. A. Beecher, wife, child, and nurse, B. M. Rhodes, A. D. Brown, D. E. Mason, Augusto Hines, F. Morel, Oscar Hanson, V. Plummer, wife, family, and two nurses, Dennis Cholan, Miss Simpson and servant, N. W. Whiting, Davis Swan, D. Rodrigues, O. A. Quesada, Lieut. Cooper, R. A., Chas. G. Evelyn, D. C. Da Costa and son, F. H. Nicholls, Geo. G. Ruel, Mrs. and Miss Miller, Francisco Marguez, José Andrin, C. F. Dean, W. S. Clirehugh, David Patterson, R. Patterson, J. Sharelin.

In steam-ship City of Havana, from Havana.—Marques De San Carlos, wife, seven children, and three servants, Angel Ortis and lady, E. Million, M. Marques and wife, John T. Nagle, Antonio Hernandez, S. Paul and wife, C. Morrell, wife, four children, and servant, Miss Sofia Dallas, C. Madan De Alfonso, George Wood, Jesse R. Safford, John Perottet, H. M. Householder, James Martin, Miss Rose Pearce, J. P. Doniphan, F. W. Hobson, M. J. Petts, C. R. Laycraft, R. Fernandezboca, J. Barbera y Paton, F. Laine, wife, and daughter, Henry Matson, Charles Heisken.

In steam-ship Holsatia, from Hamburg.—M. Homburg, A. Bachelder, Jos. Gentner, Gustav Stein, W. Beseler, wife, two children, and servant, Elizabeth Martens, Jenny Dormitzer, Emily Hennecke, R. O. Colt and two sons, J. H. Halcomb, Mary Orr, Jenny Goodwin, David Kohn, wife, and two children, Doris Lantar, H. Hagen, Marie Brathenahl and two sons, Emily Harvey, and others in second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:39 | Sun sets.....7:15 | Moon rises 12:18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 11:40 | Gov. Island 12:29 | Hell Gate...1:51

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, May 20.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Janson, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Napoli, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., R. Lowden; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia, J. Hand.

Barks Hedwig, (Ger.,) Raack, London, Funch, Edye & Co.; C. A. Littlefield, Carver, Port Johnson, R. P. Buck & Co.; Armoni, (Aust.,) Pacifich, Queenstown or Falmouth, Slocovich & Co.; Bisi, (Aust.,) Gherbaz, Belfast, Slocovich & Co.; Dartmouth, (Br.,) Raymond, Philadelphia, Boyd & Hincken; Medea, (Ger.,) Bradbury, Buria, C. Tobias & Co.; Hermva, (Norw.,) Krag, Cork or Falmouth, Funch, Edye & Co.; Tjalfsnos, (Norw.,) Florence, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Montezuma, Hammond, Barbadoes, Dwight & Platt; Catella E. Aro, (Ital.,) De Simone, Ancona, Funch, Edye & Co.; Agostino, (Ital.,) Marchese, Cork, A. P. Agresta; Matador, (Ger.,) Breves, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nero, (Ital.,) Cestino, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Sarah Crowell, (Br.,) Jones, St. Johns, P. R., J. V. Onatavia; Lilly, Ryan, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; O. C. Clary, Ryder, Fernandina, Fla., Crocker, Wood & Co.

Schrs. Favorite, (Br.,) Jenkins, Cornwallis, N. S., C. W. Bertaux; Lizzie Ives, Saxton, Fredericksted, Ives, Beecher & Co.; J. B. Colby, Wilcox, Jacksonville, Fla., Evans, Ball & Co.; Harriet Brewster, Squires, Fernandina, Fla., A. Abbott.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Ontario, Slocum, Rio Janeiro April 25, Bahia 28th, Pernambuco 30th, Para May 5, and St. Thomas 14th, with mdse. and passengers to W. R. Garrison. May 5, off the Amazon River, spoke steamer Merrimack; all well. May 10, James Edmunds, Consul's man, died and was buried at sea. Left in port at Rio Janeiro, United States steamer Monongahela, bark Adelaide; left Rio April 24, for Baltimore.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans May 13, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. May 18, lat. 28, lon. 79 50, spoke bark Aneline C. Adams from Cienfuegos, for New-York, 16 ds. out.

Steam-ship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Danre, Havre April 8, via Brest 10th, with mdse. and 173 passengers to George Mackenzie.

Steam-ship Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool May 9, via Queenstown 10th, with mdse. and 177 passengers to C. G. Francklyn. May 11, lat. 51 21 N., lon. 15 02 W., passed a National steam-ship bound E.; 15th, lat. 46 53 N., lon. 37 23 W., an Inman steam-ship bound E.

Steam-ship Holsatia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg May 6, via Havre 9th, with mdse. and 757 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. May 11, lat. 49 47 N., lon. 19 13 W., passed steam-ship Donau, hence for Bremen; 19th, lat. 42 4 N., lon. 60 22 W., a Norwegian bark showing letter O and figures 126, with her foremast and bowsprit lost.

Steam-ship City of Havana, Phillips, Havana May 16, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship North Point, Doane, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship State of Texas, Bolger, from Galveston May 11, via Key West 15th, which arr. 19th, reports off Jupiter passed brig Agnes Barton, (of Baltimore,) bound N.

Ship British Princess, (of Liverpool,) Reed, Calcutta and Sand Heads Feb. 13, with mdse. to Campbell & Thayer. Feb. 28, lat. 1 S., lon. 83 E., spoke ship Jessie Gilbert, from Coringa, for Liverpool; March 15, lat. 25 14 S., lon. 60 20 E., ship Cassandra Region, for "Ulkipper;" March 26, lat. 34 22 S., lon. 28 06 E., ship Canevia, from Port Adelaide, for London; March 28, lat. 35 12 S., lon. 23 26 E., ship Lady Lawrence, from Calcutta, for London; March 31, lat. 34 36 S., lon. 21 10 E., ship Cumeria, from Calcutta, for New-York.

Ship Otto and Antonie, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Hamburg 68 ds., with empty petroleum barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Hoppet, (Russ.,) Mattson, Cork 32 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Is anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Gerda, (Norw.,) Olsen, Sunderland 43 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Kobe, (Norw.,) Taraldsen, Guantanamo 13 ds., with sugar to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Charlotte, Whittemore, Matanzas 13 ds., with molasses to Brown Bros. & Co.

Brig Frank Clark, (of Damariscotta,) Morton, St. Mary's, Ga., 12 ds., with yellow pine to John Robinson & Son.

Brig Hunter, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Shelley, Minititlan 30 ds., with mahogany to F. Victor & Son.

Schr. Gordon, (Br.,) Young, Cardenas 14 days, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Enoch Moore, Chambers, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. A. H. Hurlbut, Griffing, Baltimore for New-Haven.

Schr. Exertion, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Lemuel Hall, (of Fall River,) Tripp, Matanzas 14 days, with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 4 days, with naval stores to Zophar Mills.

Schr. M. E. Taber, Aldridge, Virginia.

Schr. Monmouth, Pharo, Virginia.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia.

Schr. Lillie Falkenburg, Falkenburg, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. H. B. Rulon, Rulon, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. John Howard, Dossen, Virginia.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Haskell, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with cotton and naval stores to W. K. Hinman & Co.

Schr. Henry Croskey, Perry, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fred. Tyler, Terrill, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Richard Law, Eldridge, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. A. Kingsland, Wilcox, Nantucket, with fish to D. Haley.

Schr. Emma, Ashley, Nantucket, with fish to Moon & Lamphear.

Schr. Lottie Beard, Perry, Somerset, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. S. Potter, Potter, Mystic.

Schr. Nathaniel Shaler, ——, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Belle Crowell, Crowell, Bath, with ice to order.

Schr. Tom Williams, (new,) ——, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Thomas G. Smith, (of Philadelphia,) Bacon, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to Geo. C. Collins & Co.

Schr. Ida Richardson, Bedell, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Katie Weston, Parsons, Baracoa 6 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Success, Richards, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. John Stockham, Hart, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. George F. Brown, Gedney, Providence for Elizabethport.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Oliver Scofield, Disoway, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Ann Amelia, Allen, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Wyoming, Dailey, Port Caledonia, with coal to order.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Atwood, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Taunton.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Greenport.

Schr. Ida E. Vail, Norton, Fall River.

Schr. H. B. Diverty, Nickerson, Fall River.

Schr. Eagle, Atkins, Fall River, for Port Johnson.

Schr. W. N. Gesner, Egbert, Fall River.

Schr. Twilight, Johnson, Fall River.

Schr. Loon, Hobbs, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. F. Pardee, Bishop, Providence.

Schr. Alcora, Hall, Providence.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Johnson, Virginia.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, S. E.; raining.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Abyssinia, for Liverpool; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans; Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; bark Rocket, for Curacoa.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 20.—Arr. steamers McClellan, from Providence; Wm. Woodward, from New-York; Florence Franklin, from Philadelphia; barks Edward, from Bremen; Delphine, from Barrow; David Babcock, from Savannah; brigs Carrie Bertha, from Matanzas; Louisa, from Cardenas; schrs. Maggie E. Gray, from Rio; Louisa A. Orr, from Havana; L. & D., from Richmond, Me.; Fawn, from Portland; Susan, from Portland; E. H. Furber, from Newburyport; Addie P. Avery, from New-Haven; Charley Woolsey, from New London; Kate P. Lunt, from Newburyport; A. Denike, from New-York; Edith, from Boston; C. C. Lane, from Bridgeport; Mabel Thomas, from New-Haven; Mary F. Bradshaw, from New-York.

Cld. steamers Gracia, for Liverpool; John W. Garrett, for New-York; Wm. Whilden, for Philadelphia; barks James Ives, for Montreal; Glacier, for Boston; schrs. Gerent, for St. Lucia; Sallie Coursey, for Charleston; R. C. Thomas, for Boston; Ellen M. Golder, for Boston; Charles A. Jones, for Fall River; A. C. Lyon, for New-York; Mabel Thomas, for New-Haven.

Sld. barks Atrato, for Queenstown; Helios, for Queenstown; brig Harry, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 20.—Passed out, bark Paladin, for Rio; brigs Mary E. Leighton, for Cuba; Echo, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 20.—Arr. bark Lorm, from Norway, in ballast, seeking; brig Helvois, from Montevideo, for orders.

GALVESTON, May 20.—Arr. steamer Clyde, from New-York; schrs. Sunny South, from New-York; Ida Lewis, from Portland; Ocean Traveler, from Boston. Sld. steamer Clyde, from New-York; schr. D. O. Yates, from New-York.

HAVANA, May 20.—Steamer City of New-York, from New-York, arr. here this morning.

The Spanish war steamer Arapiles has arr. here from Martinique, where she repaired.

NEW-CASTLE, Del., May 20.—Passed down, steamers Vindicator, for New-York, and Aries, for Boston.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 20.—Cld. steamers San Antonio, for New-York; bark Lonfold, for Cadiz.

The Passes—Steamer Chilian on the bar.

SAVANNAH, May 20.—Arr. steam-ships Wyoming, Philadelphia; America, Baltimore; schr. Ella Francis, bound N. to secure a deck load.

Cld. schrs. H. H. Fish, for Satilla River; Enchantress, for New-York; Lizzie Carr, for Boston; Amelia Ann, for Nassau; bark Mary G. Reid, for Bull River.

Sld. steam-ship Cleopatra, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, May 20.—Sld. for the United States, Delta, Casilda, Compadre, Rosa Lavarello, Treumore, Ernst, and Reunion.

Arr. out from the United States on the 18th inst., Neversink, Cato Annetta, Louise Dorothea, and Catharina P.

Arr. out from the United States, on the 19th inst., Outward, Constantine, Jane Goodyear, Wiltshire, Investigator, Alpheus, Marshall, Jason, Washington, Bertha, Dryaden, G. M. Cairns, Hoffnung, Nuova, Guiseppino, and Hertha.

Arr. out from the United States, on the 20th inst., Essex, Cambria, Antoinetta, Carl Imenais, Abd el Kader, Alliance, and Lyman Cann.

Also arr. out from the United States, Nuova, Cuisrino, and Candidezza Lauro.

QUEENSTOWN, May 20.—The National Line steam-ship, the Queen, Capt. Bragg, from New-York May 9, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 20.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Meyer, from New-York May 9, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

BERGEN, Norway.—Sld., May 5, steam-ship St. Olaf, (Norw.,) Pedersen, New-York.

REPAIRING

DEPARTMENT.

WINTER CARRIAGES being put aside for the season may now be placed in our hands for repairs, and delivered in the Autumn. This department is under the direction of a member of the firm, and has unequaled facilities for prompt and good work. Estimates furnished and orders received at the Warerooms, 5th av. and 14th st.; Factory, Broadway and 47th st.

BREWSTER & CO.

(OF BROOME ST.)

AMERICANS VISITING EUROPE

Are invited to examine the stock of FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES, GEMS, DIAMONDS, and other Precious Stones, both set and unset, at our Paris house,

TIFFANY, REED & CO.,

No. 57 Rue de Chateaudun,

And also visit our Watch Manufactory, just completed, at

Place Cornavin, (near the railroad depot,) Geneva, Switzerland.

Having combined the American method of using labor-saving tools and machinery with thoroughly skilled Swiss labor, we are enabled to produce Fine Watches at prices which warrant a preference over all others. Particular attention given to the production of complicated Watches, Repeaters, Timers, Chronographs, &c.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

TIFFANY, REED & CO.,

No. 57 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris.

TIFFANY & CO.,

Place Cornavin, (near the railroad depot,) Geneva.

TIFFANY & CO.,

No. 29 Argyll st., Regent st. W., London.

SUMMER TRAVEL.

The season of business and pleasure travel has commenced, and we respectfully suggest the propriety of obtaining a general accident policy in

"THE TRAVELERS"

Of Hartford, Conn., the only company in America writing yearly or monthly policies of insurance against general accidents of business or occupation, as well as accidents of travel.

"THE TRAVELERS"

Also grants all forms of full life and endowment insurance, and offers peculiar inducements in its sensible, all-cash plan, its definite, straightforward contract, its ample security, its low premiums, and its good management.

JAS. G. BATTERSON, President.

RODNEY DENNIS, Secretary.

New-York office, No. 207 Broadway, E. M. Johnson, Manager.

A. Raymond & Co.,

Corner Fulton and Nassau sts.,

CLOTHIERS.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SUITS

FOR

MEN AND BOYS

WHITE VESTS

OF

DUCK AND MARSEILLES.

Brooks Brothers,

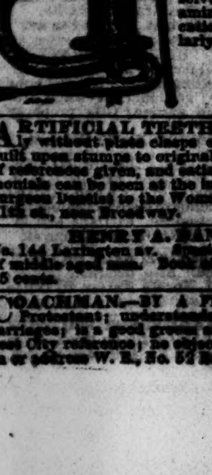
CLOTHIERS,

have removed from Union square to the NEW BUILDING in

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

and invite attention to their new and carefully-selected assortment of GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

THE PEOPLE'S FORCE PUMPS.



Awarded medal of American Institute over all competitors last Fall. For the house and out of doors. Non-freezing, and adaptable to wells from 6 to 100 feet deep. Highly recommended for city houses on account of their great power. Parties about to supply themselves are invited to call and examine. Circulars sent on application. Plumbers are particularly requested to call.

W. S. BLUNT, No. 77 Beekman st., New-York.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH INSERTED PERMANENTLY without plate clasps or any extractions. Teeth built upon stumps to original shape and color. The best of references given, and satisfaction guaranteed. Testimonials can be seen at the inventor's, Dr. SIGESMOND, Surgeon Dentist to the Women's Hospital, No. 10 West 11th st., near Broadway.

HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,

No. 144 Lexington av. Special attention to the diseases of middle-aged men. Book of thirty diseases mailed for 25 cents.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; is a Protestant; understands the care of horses and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; has the best City reference; no objections to the country. Call on or address W. R., No. 52 East 33d st., for two days.

TREASURER SPINNER.

HE EXPLAINS TO AN OHIO INQUIRER THE STORIES ABOUT HIS EMPHATIC LANGUAGE.

The following remarkable correspondence between Mr. Noah Parmele and United States Treasurer Spinner has been furnished by the former gentleman to the Warren (Ohio) *Chronicle*:

WARREN, TRUMBULL COUNTY, OHIO, March 2, 1874.

Hon. Mr. Spinner, Treasurer United States of America:

DEAR SIR: I have been selling Mrs. Ames' new book, *Ten Years in Washington*, for a time past, and in giving a description of the head men of the different Departments of our Government, I told people that Mr. Spinner was a Methodist minister; that my sister had heard him preach at Sauquoit, Oneida County, New-York, and, though Mrs. Ames says many good things of yourself, yet on looking further in the book, I am sorry to read on page 342, that "nobody swears so loud as the General." Now, being a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this place, myself, I hate to publish that a Methodist minister swears, and I hardly know what to do about it. If this is not so, I wish you would see Mrs. Ames, and have the thing made right. Hoping to hear from you at your earliest convenience, I remain one of your best friends. Yours, most respectfully,

NOAH PARMELE.

TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, March 26, 1874.

DEAR SIR: Your extraordinary letter, of the 9th inst., I found in a large stack that had accumulated during my absence in Florida, where I had been on sick leave. Your good sister must be mistaken in the man. She never saw me at Sauquoit, for I have never been there—much less have I preached there or anywhere else. True, my father was a minister of the Reformed Church, and my poor dead wife belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church. If I belong to any church, it is an open communion one—one in whose temple the whole human family can worship. My aim through life has been to do good to men, and I can truly say that some live that can honestly say that they are worse off for having known me. I have never knowingly caused an innocent tear to flow, nor done wrong to any one. During my long official life I have earnestly endeavored to do my whole duty to the people and their Government. If I have failed it was from error of judgment, and not from any evil purpose. I have chosen to remain poor that I might leave, at least, a good reputation for integrity and an honest name as an inheritance for my children. Whatever I may have said or done, I have never been accused of having done a wrong to a fellow-man. I bought Mrs. Ames' book, but, as on account of the pressure of public business I have not read any book through in the last quarter of a century, I have not read hers. If she says that I swear, I shall not deny it, for I have made it a rule never to contradict what a lady may say. I am not aware that I know her personally, or that she knows anything about me or my habits, except from hearsay. Some years ago the story went the rounds of the newspapers, which was probably her text for the sermon she preached about me. It was to the effect that after the close of the war of the rebellion a General of the late Confederate Army, who had been a field officer in the army of the United States, called on me and demanded payment on a check on the Treasury of the United States given him before he left the Union service. Payment was refused by me, on the ground that his treason to the Government that had given him his military education had canceled all obligations from the Government to him. This led to a very animated discussion, in the course of which very strong and emphatic language was used. There happened to be present at the time a gentleman of the Presbyterian persuasion, and two ladies, mother and daughter, who were devout members of the Methodist Church; the two had been driven out of Richmond at the beginning of the rebellion for expressing sentiments loyal to the Union. During the height of the ceremony, and when the loud swearing took place that Mrs. Ames speaks of, the gentleman approached me, placed his hand on my shoulder, and approvingly said: "Good for you, my friend, I indorse every word you say," and the elder of the two ladies ran in front of me, clasped both her hands in mine, and with the greatest earnestness and religious zeal cried out: "Oh, Mr. Spinner, you know how in my heart I abhor swearing, but I declare for it that your swearing sounds to me for all the world like prayers." For offenses against human government, or against any human being, I acknowledge my responsibility to you and to every other good citizen. But for all matter of mere opinion, or for practices that injure no one in person or property, I claim the right of trial and judgment in a higher tribunal. I desire to be judged by my acts and not by any creed. If my conduct toward my fellow-man is blameless, my creed cannot be very bad, although I may have no religion to speak of.

Very respectfully, F. E. SPINNER.

Mr. Noah Parmele, member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Warren, Trumbull County, Ohio.

A MAD DOG IN THE HOUSE.

The residence of Mr. John L. Hill, on Filbert street, Philadelphia, the *Record* says, was the scene of an occurrence, one day last week, which was much more exciting than pleasant, and which might have resulted in very serious consequences. The gentleman in question was the owner of a Spitzer dog, which was the special pet of his little daughter. The animal was noticed by the servants on this morning to be frothing at the mouth, and otherwise acting in a strange manner, but nothing was said about it at the time. In the afternoon a lady called, and was shown into the parlor to wait till the lady of the house came down. While sitting there, she was startled by a crash, and the dog, which had been in the yard, leaped into the parlor, having bounded through the back window, shivering a thick pane of glass in its passage. He dashed past the visitor and into the hall. The lady, with great presence of mind, ran to the door and screamed up the stairs that something was the matter with the dog, and her friend and one of the servants, who were at the head of the stairs, had just time to get back into an upper room and close the door as the dog, in his "eyeless rage," dashed against it. The lady down stairs also closed the parlor door, and the cook in the dining-room locked herself in that apartment, while the maddened animal, having the run of the halls and stairways, dashed up and down in the most terrible manner, throwing himself against the doors with a force that threatened their fastenings. This continued for some time, there being no one in the house but the four beleaguered females, until the lady in the parlor sacrificed dignity to secure safety, and made her escape through the parlor window. Assistance was finally obtained in the shape of a policeman, who entered the house, also through the window, and the dog, which at this time had gone into an open room, had the door closed upon him and his fate was sealed. A rope with a slip-noose was procured, the door partially opened, and the loop, after some manœuvring, was successfully thrown around his neck. He was then dragged into a position that enabled the policeman, with a few well-directed blows of a billy, to settle his dogship, and the scattered and frightened inmates of the house were enabled to come forth and once more move about in safety. Whether the animal was really rabid, or only suffering from a fit of a more harmless nature, will never be known.

DEATH OF A NOTED CHARACTER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

John Henry died in New-Orleans on Wednesday, 13th ult., of a congestive chill. He had long been a noted character in the city—famous for the number of personal encounters in which he engaged, and the peculiar, not to say astonishing, good fortune he always met with. The *Picayune* gives this sketch of him: "Without mentioning any minor affairs he may have had, the killing of Bob Forbes, himself a noted desperado, in 1868, and about a year afterward of James Porter, are events very well remembered by our readers. Still more fresh in public recollection is the terrible fight between Henry and one Perry Lyons, during the Fall of 1872, at the Merchants' Exchange, on Common street. It was, perhaps, one of the most desperate encounters which ever took place. Lyons was armed with a pistol and Henry with the awful gimlet knife. The first intimation had by persons outside was the spectacle of Lyons backing from the saloon on the banquette, and afterward into the gutter and the street, firing his pistol rapidly at Henry, who was pursuing. They were quite close to each other. One ball from Lyons' pistol struck Henry fairly in the breast, going clear through, and producing what every physician declared a mortal wound; yet the men came together in the street, and when help arrived Lyons was found to be stabbed in several places, and within two minutes of his death. Contrary to every one's expectation, Henry recovered from the frightful wound received in this encounter, and from that time to the present has been in full possession of health and strength. He has had no other difficulties, so far as our knowledge goes, save only this last one with the grim Harvester, against whom no courage, no skill, no resolution can avail. We have never heard it charged that Henry sought or originated the quarrels which terminated thus tragically. The splendid address and strength and indomitable pluck before which Forbes and Porter and Lyons laid down their lives seemed in each instance to have been called forth for self-defense rather than aggression."

A SINGLE COUPLE WHO THOUGHT THEMSELVES MARRIED.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* relates the following: "A few days since a young couple registered their intentions to be married at the City Clerk's office. The Clerk recorded their names in due form, gave them a little of that excellent advice of which he has so bountiful a store, and pocketed the fee. Yesterday the intending woman told a friend that she was married and living with her husband. On cross-examination she described the ceremony that the Clerk went through when she was, as she supposed, united to her true-love in the bonds of matrimony. At this recital she was informed that she had only been 'registered,' and could not be married until she received her certificate. This made trouble in the young woman's mind, and she at once started for her brevet husband and broke the awful intelligence to him. He was thunderstruck, and the once happy couple are debating what to do about it."

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EAST RIVER.

At about 11 o'clock yesterday morning, Oscar Lowenstein, aged twenty-five, and Joel W. McElring, aged twenty-three, both employed as waiters at the United States Hotel, hired a small boat at the Battery and started to row across the East River to the Brooklyn side. While in the middle of the stream the boat was run into and capsized by the Hamilton Avenue ferry-boat Columbia, and the two men were precipitated into the water. Lowenstein was rescued by the deck hands of the ferry-boat and taken to his home. His companion was drowned, and his body swept off by the current.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland presiding, District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Gustav Baurhardt pleaded guilty to obtaining goods by false pretenses, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one month....The perjury case of Julius Sarner, of No. 68 Greene street, charged with having falsely sworn to the amount of stock in his possession at the time a fire occurred on his premises, was resumed. District Attorney Rollins produced a number of witnesses to show that at the time of the fire Sarner's stock, even from his own books, could not have been anything like the amount claimed by him. The further hearing of the case will be resumed to-day.

In Part II., Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Phelps prosecuting, Thomas Carraher, proprietor of the saloon No. 1 Chatham square, charged with the larceny of $64 from Patrick J. Stapleton, of No. 20 Henry street, on the 2d of May, while the latter was under the influence of liquor, was found guilty, and remanded for sentence....The case of John Given, charged with the murder of Officer Patrick Gilgley, which was on the calendar for trial, was postponed until Wednesday next, in the absence of witnesses....The case of Ernest Moller, the intelligence office-keeper, charged with kicking his messenger, Henry Mohr, to death, which had also been set down for trial, was postponed until Monday next....Patrick Pigott, charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of Joseph Conway, on the 28th of February, was placed at the bar. It having been shown that the prisoner and deceased had always been good friends, and that the latter had come to his death by a fracture of the skull, caused by a fall on the sidewalk in a quarrel, the District Attorney accepted a plea of guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and the prisoner was sent to State Prison for two years....John Geary, of No. 548 Tenth avenue, was placed on trial charged with manslaughter in having caused the death of Michael Cavanagh on the night of the 8th April. It appeared that the parties met in the oyster saloon of Wm. G. Faist, at No. 560 Tenth avenue, and that deceased made some remark to prisoner about taking his money from him. They left the saloon, and were afterward seen standing on the sidewalk. It was subsequently ascertained that Cavanagh had been stabbed in the abdomen, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he died on the 11th of April. Prisoner denied that he had stabbed deceased, who he said had attempted to rob him, and whom he struck in self-defense. The evidence tended to show that the deceased was the aggressor, and the jury, without leaving their seats, acquitted Geary. The mother of the deceased, who was in court, on hearing the verdict, burst into a storm of wrath, and launched forth in invectives against the court, prosecuting officers, and jury. While being removed from the building she threatened to take the life of Geary.

THE OLD ARMORY IN ELM STREET.

While the County of New-York was paying a large amount in rents for armories, the old arsenal at the corner of Elm and White streets was allowed to remain in a dilapidated condition. The Board of Supervisors, however, ordered the necessary repairs to the building, and they were completed a few weeks ago. The work was done under the direction of the Committee on Armories, and the total cost was $10,969. Yesterday the committee, consisting of Messrs. McCafferty, Billings, and Ottendorfer, proceeded to inspect the building. They were accompanied by President Vance, Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council, and the contractors. After examining the various rooms the committee said they were highly pleased at the manner in which the work was performed, and the comparatively small amount of the contracts. It is probable that either the Ninety-sixth or the Fifth Regiment will be quartered in the building.

BANKRUPTCY DECISION.

In the case of C. Cadle, Jr., Receiver of the First National Bank of Selma, Ala., against Isaac B. Kirtland and others, plaintiff filed a bill in equity in the United States Circuit Court. The bill showed that in April, 1867, this bank became insolvent, and has remained in that condition since; that the defendants took its assets to the amount of $557 79, which plaintiff claims should have been turned over to him as Receiver, and the bill prays that defendants now hand over that amount to plaintiff. A demurrer to the bill was put in. Judge Blatchford sustained the demurrer on the ground that the bill sets out no grounds calling for equitable relief, it being a proceeding for the recovery of a mere sum of money.

ANOTHER SUIT AGAINST EX-COLLECTOR BAILEY.

The suit of Theodore M. Allen and others against Joshua T. Bailey, the cause of action in which arose some seven years ago, has been concluded before Judge Shipman, in the United States Circuit Court. It was an action for a distraint made by Bailey, as Collector of the Fourth District, on the property of the plaintiffs, in the year 1867, for taxes assessed on manufactured tobacco, amounting to $15,000. The distraint was made at the request of the Collector of the Fourth District of New-Jersey, where the assessment had been made. The question before the court was on the possibility of sustaining an action for trespass against Bailey for acts done in his official capacity. Decision was reserved.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Havemeyer has signed the Municipal ordinance providing that vault-covers shall have a rough surface, so as to prevent accidents. It ordains that all smooth covers shall be changed within the next six months. Marshall O. Roberts, John H. Strahan, and Controller Green called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday. It is said that the counsel engaged to furnish an opinion on the Consolidation bill will present their views of the law to the Aldermen at their next meeting.

THE CALLENDER TRIAL.

The trial of Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, was continued yesterday in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict. The only witness examined was Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank. His testimony, which was the same as that given by him on the former trial, went to show that the collateral securities given by Callender for the loans obtained by him of the bank were worthless, and intended only as a mere cloak to cover the bribe charged to have been taken by him.

MAKING LAWYERS USEFUL.

In Part IV. of the Marine Court, yesterday, Judge McAdam, finding causes on his calendar ready for trial, but no jury, sent out to the highways and hedges of the new Court-house and gathered in eight lawyers, whom he desired to act as jurors. The parties to the action assenting, the case went to trial before the eight jurors, and, contrary to all expectation, they agreed upon a verdict.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 20, 1874.

There was a brisk trade in Beeves at One Hundredth Street Yards on this forenoon. The quality of the Steers on hand was generally smooth, with a good top. Prices ranged from 11c.@12¼c. ℔ lb.; weights from 6 to 8¼ cwt. The larger part of the sales were effected on 57 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows have been more easy of sale since Monday last, and were quoted to-day from $45@$85 ℔ head, Calves included. The quality of the Veals on sale on this forenoon was such as to enable butchers to give a fair price; sales were freely effected from 9c.@9¼c. ℔ lb., with a few head from 6c.@7c. ℔ lb. Sheep were scarce and dull, and sold from 6½c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs were brisk from 11c.@14c. ℔ lb.; quality generally good. Live Hogs were held on sale; City-dressed moderate, from 7½c.@7¾c. ℔ lb., opening sales.

SALES.

At One Hundreth Street Yards T. Gilles sold for self 107 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 74 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ℔ lb. Burchard & Merritt sold for J. Smith 61 good Iowa Steers from 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt. Sigel & Moses sold for selves 37 Cherokee Steers, fed in Missouri, at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt.; 145 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℔ lb., weights from 6¾ to 7 cwt.; 77 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 30 good Missouri Steers at 12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Ryan & Leary sold for selves, on private terms, 46 fair Illinois Steers. Eastman & Westheimer sold for J. H. Hunter 98 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 150 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. strong; T. C. Eastman sold for self 80 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¾c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 144 fair Illinois Steers from 11¼c.@11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 126 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 135 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℔ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 30 generally good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. Also 22 choice State Lambs, average weight 56 lbs. ℔ head, at 14c. ℔ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 58 Lambs, weight 2,760 lbs., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 38 weight 12,080 lbs., at 12c. ℔ lb.; 250 Lambs, 1,410 lbs., at 12½c. ℔ lb.; 28 Lambs, weight [illegible]; 13 Lambs at $3 ℔ head; 6 Lambs for $15; 5 Lambs for $15. The foregoing lots were all quoted from Virginia. 5 Calves, weight 760 lbs., at 6c.; 155 Veals, weight 20,160 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 141 Veals, weight 19,380 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb. J. Kirby sold 180 Sheep, weight 16,190 lbs., at 6¾c. ℔ lb.; 49 Sheep, weight 3,910 lbs., at 7½c. ℔ lb.; 54 Sheep, weight 4,760 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 57 Ohio Calves, weight 20,380 lbs., at 7c. ℔ lb.; 38 State Veals, weight 5,100 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 63 State Veals, weight 8,390 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb. F. McCabe sold since Monday 43 Milch Cows, from $45@$85 ℔ head; general sales from $55@$65 ℔ head. There were no sales at Fortieth Street Sheep Market. T. H. Reid held on sale 144 Ohio Hogs of unequal weights, being from choice Bacon Pigs to heavy fat Hogs.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending May 18, 1874: 316 head of horned Cattle, 4,901 Sheep, 103 Calves, 6,642 Hogs, 1 Horse.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 536 Sheep, 2 Cows, 486 Veals. Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 9,304 Hogs.

There has been scarcely any changes in the values of Dressed Meats since our last daily report. Beef, in Sides, 9c.@11c. ℔ lb.; in Fore-quarters, 8c.@9c. ℔ lb.; in Hind-quarters, 11c.@13c. ℔ lb.; in Ribs, 14c.@16c. ℔ lb., with small cuts, selected, at 18c. ℔ lb. Veal from 10c.@12c. ℔ lb. Mutton, 8c.@11c. ℔ lb. Spring Lambs, 18c.@24c. ℔ lb.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MAY 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1500 Western Union. 71⅛	500 Pacific Mail. 42¼
200 do. s. 71⅛	1000 do. 42⅜
2500 do. 71⅛	100 do. 42⅜
400 do. s3. 71⅛	600 do. 42⅜
1800 do. s3. 71⅛	100 Erie Railway. 35
2000 do. 71	100 North-western. 40½
100 do. 70⅞	300 do. 40½
1000 do. s3. 70⅞	100 do. 40¼
100 do. 70⅞	100 do. 40½
1400 do. b3. 70⅞	1500 Union Pacific. 27
500 Rock Island. 96¼	300 do. 27
200 do. 96	500 do. 26⅞
200 do. 95⅞	1200 do. 26¾
200 N. Y. C. & Hud. 97¼	1500 do. 26⅝
500 do. 97	300 do. 26¾
35 do. 97	600 do. 26¾
25 do. 97⅛	100 do. 26¾
20 do. 97⅛	200 do. 26¾
100 do. 97¼	200 Ohio & Miss. 23⅝
100 do. b3. 97	100 do. 23¾
100 do. s3. 96⅞	300 do. 23⅝
100 do. 97	100 St. Paul. 32¾
600 do. 97	100 do. 32½
100 do. 97	100 do. 32½
700 Lake Shore. 75⅛	300 do. c. 32⅝
500 do. 75¼	200 do. 32½
300 do. 75½	70 St. Paul Pf. 52
300 do. 75⅜	100 do. b3. 51¼
500 do. 75¼	700 Toledo & Wab. 36½
100 do. s3. 75⅛	100 do. 36¾
300 do. 75	100 do. 36½
400 do. c. 75	700 do. 36⅝
600 do. b3. 75	200 do. 36½
200 do. s3. 75	100 do. 36⅝
400 do. 75	600 do. c. 36⅜
100 do. s3. 74⅞	100 do. 36¼
100 do. 75	400 do. 36⅜
100 do. 75⅛	200 C., C. & Ind. Cen. 19¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 12.119¾	$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N. 119⅝
4,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 12.121½	7,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, N. 119¼
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 119⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 120½
4,000 do. 12.119⅞	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 N.Y.S.B.L.C. 109	500 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 96⅛
4,000 N.Y.S.7s,B.R. 109	500 do. 96⅛
2,000 Tenn. 6s, Old. 83	100 do. 96¼
3,000 Tenn. 6s, New. 83	100 do. s3. 96⅛
10,000 St.L.I.M.&C.1st. 93	100 do. 96
10,000 C. & N.W. Con. Coup.G.B.s3. 83	300 Tol. & Wab. b. c. 36⅝
2,000 C.,C.C. & I. 1st. 99½	400 do. 36½
10,000 Cen. Pac.G. bs. 91½	100 do. 36⅜
1,000 do. 91¼	500 do. 36⅞
10,000 U. Pac. 1st. 85	300 do. 36½
5,000 C.&P.Con.S.F. 97½	300 U. Pac. b. c. b3. 27
6,000 Pac.of Mo.1st. 79½	300 do. 27
1,000 Mor.&Es.1st. 103⅛	200 do. 27¼
1,000 Mich.S.2d. s3. 99¾	200 do. 27
20 Del. & H. Canal. 116½	400 do. b3. 27
100 Pac. Mail. b.c. 42¼	1100 do. 27¼
100 do. b3. 42¾	500 do. 27
100 do. 42½	200 do. s3. 27½
800 do. 42⅜	600 do. 27½
800 do. 42⅜	100 do. 27⅜
200 do. s3. 42⅝	200 do. 27½
100 do. 42½	300 do. 27¼
100 do. 42½	400 do. 27¼
100 N. Y. C. & H. b. c. 97⅛	300 do. 27⅜
600 do. 97⅞	500 do. s3. 27½
45 do. 97⅛	1000 do. 27¼
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 35⅝	100 do. 27⅜
200 L.S.&M.So. b.c.s3. 75⅜	100 do. 27½
100 do. b3. 75¼	200 do. b3. 27½
500 do. 75½	800 do. 27¼
1300 do. 75⅜	400 do. 27¼
1400 do. 75½	600 do. 27¼
1100 do. s3. 75⅜	900 do. b3. 27⅜
400 do. 75½	400 do. 27¼
1100 do. b3. 75⅝	1100 do. 27¼
800 do. 75⅞	200 do. 27
500 do. 75¾	300 do. 27⅛
100 do. 75⅝	40 C. G. Pitts. Gtd. 88
400 W. U. Tel. b. c. 70⅞	100 C.&N.W. b.c.s3. 40⅞
100 do. 71	100 do. 40¾
700 do. b3. 71	100 do. 40⅞
900 do. 71	100 do. c. 40⅜
200 do. 71½	100 do. 40½
100 do. s3. 71	600 do. s3. 41
100 do. c. 71	100 do. 41⅛
400 do. 71	200 do. s3. 41⅛
800 do. 71¼	100 do. 41
1000 do. s3. 71⅜	100 do. 41
1400 do. 71¼	200 do. s3. 41
200 do. 71⅛	100 do. 41⅛
200 do. s3. 71⅜	200 do. 41¼
1100 do. c. 71½	400 do. b3. 41⅜
1500 do. 71⅜	100 do. s10. 41
100 do. 71⅜	300 do. 41⅛
400 do. s3. 71⅜	400 do. 41¼
600 do. 71½	100 do. 41¼
500 do. b3. 71⅛	100 do. 41⅜
400 do. 71	50 Albany & Sus. 94½
2200 do. 71⅜	100 P.,Ft.W.& C.Gd. 93¼
500 do. s3. 71⅛	50 do. b.c. 93¼
2000 do. 71⅛	300 Mor. & Es. 96
300 do. 71⅜	600 Chi.M. & St.P.b.c. 32⅞
100 do. s3. 71⅜	100 do. 33
500 do. 71½	100 do. 33⅛
200 do. 71⅜	100 do. 33¼
3300 do. b3. 71⅜	600 do. 33⅛
200 do. 71¼	200 do. 33
100 do. b3. 71⅜	300 do. b3. 32⅞
100 do. 71⅛	1500 do. 33
900 do. 71⅜	100 do. 33⅛
100 do. s3. 71½	100 do. 33⅛
300 do. 71½	200 do. 33
1100 do. 71¼	300 do. 32⅞
200 do. 71⅛	100 do. 33
105 Adams Ex. 102½	200 C.M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 51
50 do. 102¼	200 do. 51
100 Am. Express. 61½	600 O. & Miss. b. c. 23⅝
100 U. S. Express. 67½	200 do. b3. 23⅝
100 C., C. & I. C. b. c. 19⅛	200 do. 23⅝
100 do. 19⅛	100 At. & Pac. Pf. b. c. 13¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

700 West. Union. 71⅛	100 Rock Island. 96
500 do. s3. 71¼	20 do. 96⅛
300 Lake Shore. 75¼	300 do. 96
700 do. b3. 75	200 St. Paul. 32½
100 do. 75⅜	800 do. 32⅞
100 do. s3. 75⅛	100 Tol. & Wab. 36⅜
400 Union Pacific. 27⅛	100 do. 36⅝
200 do. s3. 27	100 do. 36⅝
600 do. 27	100 Ohio & Miss. 23⅞
600 do. 27	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf. 13¾
100 do. s3. 26⅞	100 do. b3. 14
700 do. 26¾	100 Albany & Susq. 94½
600 do. 26⅝	6 St. L. & Kan. C. 27
300 do. 26⅝	200 Pacific Mail. 42½
200 do. 26⅝	200 N. Y. C. & Hud. 97⅛
400 do. 26⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s C., '81. 121⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Erie 1st. 94	155 American Ex. 61½
5,000 C. Pac.G.B.b.c. 91¼	200 Chi. & N. W. b. c. 40⅞
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 85	200 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 95⅞
1,000 Un. P. 10s,Inc. 78	1000 L. S. & M.S.b.c.s3. 75
5,000 Mor. & Es.1st. 104	600 do. 75
1,000 Mor.&E.7s,'71 93¼	100 do. b3. 75
5,000 C. & N.W.C.C. Gold bds. 83	200 do. 75
10,000 Alb. & S. 1st. 102⅛	300 do. 74⅞
5 Bk. of Commerce. 122	100 do. s3. 74⅞
14 Bk. of America. 151½	1200 do. 74⅞
18 Gallatin Nat. Bk. 130	400 do. 74⅞
57 Del. & H. Canal. 116	200 do. s3. 74⅞
500 N.Y.C.&H.R.b.c.s3 97½	100 do. 75
1100 do. 97⅛	1000 do. 74⅞
200 do. 96⅞	100 do. 74⅞
200 do. 96⅞	14 N. J. Cen. c. 105½
50 do. 96⅞	200 Un. Pacific. b. c. 26⅞
1300 W. Un. Tel. b. c. 71⅛	2200 do. 26⅞
200 do. s3. 71⅛	100 do. 26⅞
500 do. 71	200 do. 26⅞
2100 do. 71	400 do. b3. 26⅞
300 do. 70⅞	700 do. 26¾
300 do. 70¾	100 do. 26⅞
1000 do. 70⅞	400 do. 26⅞
900 do. 70⅞	100 Chi.M.&St.P.b.c. 32½
200 do. 71	100 do. 32⅝
200 do. b3. 71	500 do. 32⅝
200 do. 70⅞	100 do. 32½
800 do. 70⅞	300 Morris & Es. b. c. 96
200 do. s3. 70⅞	200 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 36¼
25 Adams Ex. b. c. 102½	200 do. 36
100 Mar. L. & M. b. c. 3¼	200 do. 36¼
100 do. 3	100 do. 36⅛
1100 P.M.S.S. Co.b.c. 42½	100 do. 36⅛
100 do. s3. 42⅛	100 do. 35
100 do. s10. 42	100 do. 35⅞
100 do. s60. 41⅜	100 do. 36
100 do. 42	100 Ohio & Miss. b. c. 23⅛
100 do. s3. 42	200 Atl. & P. Pf.b.c.b3. 14

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

100 Western Un. b3. 70⅞	100 Pacific Mail. 42⅛
600 do. 70⅞	200 do. 42¼
200 do. s3. 70⅞	200 do. s3. 42¼
1300 do. 71	200 Union Pacific. 26½
100 do. 71⅛	400 do. 26⅝
200 do. b3. 71⅛	400 do. b3. 26¾
1000 do. s3. 71	400 do. 26¾
200 do. 71	100 North-western. 40⅝
100 do. b3. 71⅛	100 do. 40¾
200 do. 71⅛	200 do. 41
1300 do. 71	100 North-w'n Pref. 59¼
300 do. 71¼	20 N. J. Cen. 105½
800 N. Y. C. & Hud. 96⅞	400 Rock Island. 96
1500 do. 96⅞	400 Tol. & Wab. 36
100 do. b3. 96⅞	800 do. 36¼
700 do. 97	800 St. Paul. 32½
300 do. 97¼	200 do. 32⅝
200 do. 97⅛	200 do. 32⅝
300 do. 97⅛	200 do. 32¾
100 Lake Shore. 74⅞	25 Del., L. & W. 107½
300 do. 75	100 Ohio & Miss. 23
200 do. s3. 75	100 Han. & St. J. 28¾
500 do. 75⅛	100 C., C. & I. C. 19
100 do. b3. 75¼	100 do. 19½
800 do. 75⅛	

WEDNESDAY, May 20—P. M.

The Custom-house returns for the month of April of the Foreign Trade and Specie movements at the Port of New-York have just been rendered. These enable us to present an official summary of the Foreign Trade and Customs at New-York for the first ten months of the current fiscal year 1873-74, from July 1 to April 30, inclusive.

The Import entries at New-York for April, 1874, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	April, 1874.	April, 1873.
Dutiable goods, direct	$15,264,417	$14,768,239
Dutiable goods, bonded	13,156,559	14,189,071
Free goods	12,148,979	7,639,863
Total	$40,569,955	$36,597,173

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $194,972, against $582,253 in April, 1873.

The amount of goods of the previous importation withdrawn from bonded warehouse during the month is $10,216,151, or $2,940,408 less than went into Bond; so that the total value of goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $37,629,542, upon which the Customs paid are $9,596,771, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 25½ ℔ cent. The total value of goods marketed in April, 1873, was $34,648,896, and the average Tariff thereon was 28.40 ℔ cent., or $9,826,491.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here, in the ten months of Fiscal Years 1874 and 1873, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1873-4. July 1 to April 30.	1872-3. July 1 to April 30.
Total entries	$309,550,974	$350,148,842
*Total marketed	$314,465,036	$371,300,452
Customs thereon	94,154,432	109,978,123
Average tariff	30 ℔ cent.	30 ℔ cent.

*Free Goods included $77,593,115 in 1873-74, and $75,627,269 in 1872-73, exclusive of $13,000,000 Tea and Coffee made free July 1, 1872, and withdrawn from Bond in that month from the previous importation made under the old duties.

There was also entered during the ten months Foreign Gold and Silver of the value of $17,081,570, as against $6,461,463 in the corresponding ten months of the previous Fiscal Year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in the ten months were as follows:

July	$10,008,329	December	$6,298,958
August	13,923,085	January	10,049,084
September	10,959,722	February	10,186,365
October	7,636,385	March	10,793,793
November	5,568,339	April	9,596,771

Total New-York duties collected	$94,154,432
Miscellaneous out-port Customs	3,130,298
Total deposit at New-York	$97,284,730

The export clearances from New-York for the month of April were as follows:

	April, 1874.	April, 1873.
Domestic produce	$22,272,739	$24,529,926
Foreign re-exports	1,028,557	1,086,842
Gold and silver	2,467,005	3,850,840
Total April clearances	$25,768,301	$29,470,608

The exports of all descriptions from New-York for the ten months compare as follows with the corresponding months in the previous Fiscal Year:

	1873-74. July 1 to April 30.	1872-73. July 1 to April 30.
Domestic produce	$242,412,575	$210,427,453
Foreign re-exports	8,736,712	8,735,800
Gold and silver	31,486,574	53,063,848
Total for 10 months	$282,635,861	$272,227,101

From the foregoing figures we may sum up the following comparative results of the Trade and Specie movements at this port for the first ten months of the present and previous Fiscal Years. Of the Imports of the whole Country New-York markets about 64@65 ℔ cent., and of the Domestic Exports, other than Gold and Silver, New-York clears about 45@46 ℔ cent. of the whole:

From July 1.	1873-74.	1872-73.
Goods entered	$309,550,974	$350,148,842
Goods marketed	$314,465,036	$371,300,452
Customs received	94,154,432	109,978,123
Produce exported	$242,412,575	$210,427,452
Foreign re-exports	8,736,712	8,735,800
Total exports	$251,149,287	$219,163,252
Specie export	$31,486,574	$53,063,848
Specie import	17,081,570	6,461,463
Net outgo	$14,405,004	$46,602,385

The sales of Gold to-day were at 112⅛@112¼ ℔ cent. The market was a shade firmer than on Monday and Tuesday, but the speculative operations are directed with extreme caution, as though little real confidence is felt on either side of the account. A change of Secretary of the Treasury, which the public believe to be inevitable in a very short time, might work quite a revolution in the Gold market. The Exchange on London is steady at $4 88 for 60 days, and $4 90½@$4 91 to the £ Sterling for sight Bills. The Bankers shipped $400,000 American Gold Coin to-day, and the further sum of $500,000 is reported engaged for Thursday's steamer. The Treasury Office will sell $1,500,000 at noon to-morrow.

There was a steadier tone to the Share speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day, and there was some activity in Western Telegraph, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, North-west, and St. Paul, and a fair business in other Shares. The further improvement since yesterday was not so marked in prices as in the demand, but the general appearance of the market at the close of the day gave no decided assurance of a pronounced upward turn. In the Public Funds and Railroad Bonds the changes were not important. In regard to Tennessee State Bonds, an important notice to old holders will be found in our advertising columns from Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., No. 41 Broad street. The holders of new bonds (under the recent Refunding law) are to be paid their July coupons at the Bank of New-York.

Closing Quotations—MAY 20.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118	118
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	120⅜	120½
American Gold	112	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 88	$4 88
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅛	97¼
Chicago and Rock Island	95⅞	96⅞
Pacific Mail	42⅜	42¼
St. Paul Common	32⅜	32¾
St. Paul Preferred	51⅛	51½
Western Union	70⅞	71¼
Union Pacific	26⅞	26¾
Lake Shore	75⅜	75⅛
Toledo and Wabash	36¼	36⅛
North-west	40¼	40⅞
North-west Preferred	59½	59¾
C., C. and Indiana Central	19⅛	19⅞
Delaware and Lackawanna	107½	107½
Central of New-Jersey	105½	105½
Panama	104½	104½
Erie	35⅛	35⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	23⅛	23⅛

The Sub-Treasury received $232,000 in Gold for Customs to-day, and paid out $280,000 Gold Interest.

The following are the Exchange Board bids for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct. reg., '81. 119⅜	5-20 reg., '67. 119⅝
6 ℔ ct. coup., '81. 121½	5-20 coup., '67. 120⅜
5-20 reg., '62. 115	5-20 reg., '68. 119⅛
5-20 coup., '62. 115⅛	5-20 coup., '68. 120⅜
5-20 reg., '64. 116½	10-40 reg. 114⅜
5-20 coup., '64. 117	10-40 coup. 114⅞
5-20 reg., '65. 116½	5s reg., '81. 115
5-20 coup., '65. 117⅞	5s coup., '81. 115
5-20 reg., n. i., '65. 119⅛	6s Currency, '95-9. 116¾
5-20 coup., n. i., '65. 119½	

And the following for the Railroad Bonds:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds. 102¼	Buf. & E. New B. 96
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds. 98½	Buf. & State Line 7s. 96
Bos., H. & E. 1st. 22	Lake S. Div. Bds. 95½
Chic. & Alt. 1st. 107	Lake S. C. Reg. 2d. 88
Chic. & Alt. Inc. 97	M. Gen.Con. 7s, 1902. 95½
Jol. & Chic. 1st. 106½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s. 99
St. L., J. & C. 1st. 93	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 91
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st. 50	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 92
Chi.,B.& Q.8 ℔ ct.1st. 105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E. 88
Chic., R. I. & P. 105	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub. 87
C.,C.,C.&I.1st,7s,S.F. 99	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. 100
Cen.of N.J.Con.Conv. 100	N. Y. C. 7s,Conv.,'76. 100
Am. Dock & Imp. B. 98	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76. 100
M.& S.P. 1st La C.D. 87	N.Y.Cen.& H.1st, C. 105⅛
M.&St.P.1st I.& Md. 75	H. R. 7s, 2d, S.F.,'85. 105½
Chic. & N. W. S. F. 102	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75. 100⅜
Chic. & N. W. 1st. 100½	Harlem 1st, 7s, C. 103
Chic. & N. W.C.G.B. 83	Harlem 1st 7s, R. 103¼
Iowa & Mid. 1st 8s. 80	North Mo. 1st. 84
Gal. & Chi. Ex. 101½	Ohio & Miss. Cons. 87½
Gal. & Chi. 2d. 98	Ohio & Miss. 2d C. 67
Chic. & Mil. 1st. 94	Cen. Pac. G. bds. 91¼
Del. L. & W. 1st. 102¼	Cen. Pac. S. A. bds. 100½
Del. L. & W. 2d. 104	West. Pac. bds. 81½
D., L. & W. 7s, Con. 104½	Union Pac. 1st B. 85⅛
Mor. & Es. 2d. 101¾	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 72
Mor. & Es. Con. bds. 92	Union Pac. In. 10s. 78
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71. 93¼	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st. 78½
Erie 1st Ext. 101	P. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 100
Erie 2d 7s, '79. 97	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st. 105
Erie 3d 7s, '83. 94	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d. 101½
Erie 4th 7s, '80. 90½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d. 93½
Long Dock Bonds. 100	Clev. & Pitts. C.S.F. 97½
B., N. Y.& E. 1st,'77. 88½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d. 100
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '75. 100	Clev. & Pitts. 4th. 91
Dub. & S. C. 1st. 94	Col., C. & Ind. 2d. 59
Dub. & S. C. 2d div. 90	Alt. & T. H. 1st. 100
Cedar F. & Min. 1st. 80⅝	T., P. & W.1st E.D. 77
M. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d. 99½	T., P. & W. 1st W.D. 74
M.So.,N.I.S.F.7 ℔ ct. 102	Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 94¼
Clev. & Tol. S. F. 103	T. & W. 1st St. L.D. 77
Clev. & Tol. New B. 96	Tol. & Wab. 2d. 82⅜
Cl., P. & Ash. Old B. 99	Gt. West. 1st, '88. 91
Cl., P. & Ash. New B. 96	
Det., Mon. & Tol. B. 97	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 20.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102	102½
City 6s, new	104¼	104½
Pennsylvania Central	96	96¼
Reading	113½	114
Lehigh Valley	60⅞	61
Catawissa Preferred	41	41¼
Philadelphia and Erie	18½	19½
Northern Central	33	34
Lehigh Navigation	87¾	88
Lehigh Gold Loan	97¼	97½

The Travelers' Insurance Company of Hartford grant policies covering accidents of every description.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE NEWSPAPER ASSOCIATION, FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

A FEW SHARES FOR SALE.

W. C. NOYES, Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 20, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	13	Pitch, bbls.	20
Bees-wax, pkgs.	5	Spirits Turp., bbls.	1,143
Copper, bbls.	9	Leather, sides.	5,142
Copper, cakes.	56	Stearine, pkgs.	1
Flour, bbls.	12,940	Tallow, pkgs.	49
Meal, bbls.	100	Beef, pkgs.	97
Meal, bags.	80	Pork, pkgs.	13
Wheat, bushels.	129,934	Cut-meats, pkgs.	159
Corn, bushels.	33,850	Lard, tcs.	548
Oats, bushels.	37,800	Lard, kegs.	350
Malt, bushels.	10,600	Butter, pkgs.	2,406
Peas, bushels.	24,118	Cheese, pkgs.	4,047
Cotton, bales.	3,017	Rice, pkgs.	185
Eggs, bbls.	2,607	Pea-nuts, bags.	155
Beans, bbls.	15	Starch, pkgs.	753
Hides, No.	383	Tobacco, hhds.	175
Hides, bdls.	56	Tobacco, pkgs.	845
Moss, bales.	78	Wool, bales.	189
Resin, bbls.	5,294	Whisky, bbls.	492

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver street, have been as follows:

By the bark Armonia, for Queenstown—22,945 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Else, for Belfast—27,388 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Napoli, for Glasgow—40 pks. Tallow, 580 bags Oil-cake, 54 bxs. Meats, 50 cases Oysters, 175 bxs. Cheese, 90 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 400 bxs. Corn, 4 cases Organs, 7,600 bushels Corn, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 2,600 bbls. Flour, 16 cases Sewing-machines, 3,120 Staves, 24 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark Agostina, for Cork—32,127 bushels Corn.

By the steamer City of New-York, for Liverpool—1,348 bales Cotton, 47,099 bushels Wheat, 5 cases Clocks, 15 casks Steel, 700 bbls. Flour, 65 pkgs. Domestics, 56 bxs. Meat, 45 tcs. Lard, 15,500 bushels Corn, 651 bxs. Bacon.

By the bark Nilo, for Cork—25,155 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Medea, for Borga—2,045 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Matador, for Stettin—2,671 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Hedwig, for London—14,101 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Rotterdam, for Rotterdam—32 hhds. Tobacco, 356 cases Tobacco, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 16 pkgs. Pumps, 658 bdls. Hides, 32 bxs. Bacon, 450 tcs. Lard, 10 bbls. Ashes, 5 bbls. Beef, 250 hhds. Tallow, 21 rolls Leather, 17 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 200 bxs. Extract, 20 bbls. Rattan.

By the bark Stermod, for Cork—29,648 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Fjellstedt, for Cork—26,859 bushels Wheat.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but unchanged as to price, with Adamantine, 12 to 16 ounces, at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 26c.@27c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c. ℔ lb.

COAL—Has been in comparatively slack request, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas Cannel at $11; Cumberland Soft at $6 75@$7, and Anthracite at $5@$6 ℔ ton.

COFFEE—Quiet within the previous range; sales, 593 bags Rio, by the Lord Baltimore, reported at 17½c., and 1,264 bags Porto Rico, at auction, at 17c.@19¼c., gold. The Ontario, just in, adds 14,814 bags Rio to the available supply.

COTTON—Has been quite dull, and quoted ⅛c. ℔ lb. lower for early delivery. Sales, 685 bales to spinners and 236 bales to speculators. The dealings for forward delivery have been quite liberal, but at a reduction of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℔ lb., closing weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,200 bales, (of which 4,100 bales were on last evening, and 20,100 bales to-day,) and 6,700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with May option closing at 17 23-32c.; June, 17⅝c.; July, 18 11-32c.; August, 18 21-32c.; September, 18¼c.; October, 17⅝c.; November, 17½c.@17 9-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,017 bales, including 184 bales from Norfolk, 894 bales from Charleston, 293 bales from Savannah, 492 bales from Galveston, 903 bales from New-Orleans, 16 bales from Georgetown, S. C., 235 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 3,457 bales, and thus far this week 18,054 bales, against 16,024 bales same time last year, and since the 1st of September last 3,630,198 bales, against 3,355,803 bales the preceding season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 14,168 bales; to the Continent, 4,978 bales. Stock in New-York, 126,396 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 312,535 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅜	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝
Good Ordinary	16⅞	17	17¼	17¼
Strict Good Ordinary	17⅜	17½	17 11-16	17 11-16
Low Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼
Middling	18⅜	18⅞	19⅛	19⅛
Good Middling	20	20⅛	20⅜	20⅜

EGGS—Have been in rather more demand within the range of 13c.@16½c. ℔ lb., for ordinary to very choice, with the main dealings at 14½c.@15½c. for good to strictly prime.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately inquired for at about steady rates. The main call has been for low grade stock, mostly for shipment, and for desirable Minnesota Extras. The sales since our last have been 11,650 bbls. of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; inferior to very good Extra State, $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 35, delivered; very good to very fancy do. and City Mill Extras at $6 60@$7 75, chiefly at $7 25@$7 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 55, mostly at $6 30@$6 40, fair lines, and $6 60@$6 85 for very good; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 15@$6 75, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $6 50@$7 75 ℔ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates. Southern Flour firm and in moderate request; sales, 1,100 bbls. A barrel of new crop Wheat Flour, the Pride of Augusta brand, was received by Messrs. Ginna & Lee, and sold to-day at $15, said to have been taken for Liverpool....Rye Flour steady; sales, 400 bbls. Corn-meal fairly active and a shade dearer; sales, 1,300 bbls., including 650 bbls. Brandywine at $4 75@$4 85, part to arrive, and Western within the previous range.

FRUIT—The market shows decided firmness on a fair demand. Sales, 1,800 bxs. Layer Raisins at $2 85; 900 bxs. loose Muscatel do. at $3 40@$3 50; 2,300 bbls. Currants at 6½c.@7c., closing at 7c.; and 35 casks Turkey Prunes at 12c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been less active, opening rather higher, under lighter offerings of prime stock, but closing heavily, influenced, in part, by the firmer range of ocean freights. Winter Wheat has been inactive, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 119,000 bushels at $1 56@$1 59 for No. 1 Spring, chiefly at $1 58 for strictly prime Minnesota; $1 53@$1 54 for No. 2 Milwaukee do., mainly at $1 53@$1 53½ for average boat-loads; $1 54@$1 55 for Nos. 2 and 1 Milwaukee and Minnesota Spring, mixed, car stock; $1 50@$1 51½, mostly at $1 51, for No. 2 North-west do.; $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago do., car and boat loads, chiefly at $1 49½@$1 50 for prime boat-loads; $1 48 for No. 3 Milwaukee do.; $1 42@$1 58 for very inferior to very choice ungraded Spring, mainly at $1 48@$1 54 for ordinary to good; $1 55@$1 56 for Canada Club, in bond; $1 70@$1 75 for White Western; $1 60 for prime Red do....Corn has been quoted a shade firmer on a moderately active trade, mostly in prime stock for home use and shipment, closing, however, rather less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 104,000 bushels at 84c.@87½c. for inferior to choice new Mixed Western, chiefly at 86c.@87c. for fair to prime; 86c.@87½c. for old do., mainly at 87c.@87½c. for prime to choice boat-loads; 86c.@88c. for Yellow Western; 88c.@91c. for White do. And for forward delivery sales have been reported of 48,000 bushels prime Mixed Western, first half of June option, at 84c. ℔ bushel....Rye quiet at former rates; 3,000 bushels Western sold at $1 05....Barley and Malt essentially unchanged....Oats have been less urgently sought after at rather easier prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported of 79,000 bushels, at 63c.@65c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 64½c. for boat-loads; 65c.@67½c. for White do., and 63c. for Mixed State....Feed quoted essentially unaltered.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in fair demand, with good to-choice shipping quoted at $1 05@$1 15, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 30@$1 75 ℔ 100 lbs. Straw has been quite moderately dealt in at about former rates, with Oat quoted at 90c.@$1, Wheat at 50c.@60c., and Rye at 60c.@85c. ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Has been quite dull at old figures. Of Jute Butts, 400 bales sold at 2¼c., currency. American Hemp quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $185@$220 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Manila, 9½c.@10c.; Sisal, 7¼c.@7⅜c., gold; Jute, 5⅜c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 2¼c., currency, ℔ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—A moderate jobbing trade has been noted in the more desirable grades at about former figures. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 25c.@30c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@20c.; Yearlings, 18c.@25c.; Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 25c.@30c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 23c.@25c.; English, 20c.@25c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 19c.@22c.; California, 25c.@35c., ℔ lb.

LEATHER—Has been quoted rather weak as to values, on a moderate movement; undesirable grades of stock accumulating. We quote Sole: Hemlock tannages, Light, 27½c.@28c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c.@26½c. for California; Medium, 28½c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c. for Orinoco, and 27c.@27½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c. ℔ lb....Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 38c.@40c.; Middle 36c.@37c.; Heavy Crop, 36c.@37c. ℔ lb....Texas thus: Light Crop, 34c.@35c.; Middle and Over-Crop, 36c.@36½c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c. ℔ lb.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in less demand at easier prices. Sales are reported of 250,000 lbs. at 24⅜c.@24¾c. New Sheathing quoted at 33c.; old do., 22½c.@25c.; Yellow Metal Sheathing at 24c. Pig-iron—The demand has been limited, and, notwithstanding the steadier tone of the foreign markets, prices have been barely sustained. No important transactions have been reported in foreign; 250 tons Allentown sold at about $32 50 for No. 1. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$34 50; Glengarnock, $37; Coltness, $39@$40; Gartsherrie nominal; No. 1 American Pig at $33@$35; No. 2 do., $31@$32; Forge, $26@$30; English Rails at $55@$58, gold; American Rails, at works, $60@$63; Old Rails at $40. Wrought Scrap at $40, from store....Pig-lead has been dull at easier figures, with foreign at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at $5 80@$5 90, gold; Bar quoted at 8½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 9c....Spelter continues in limited demand at 6⅛c.@6⅜c., gold, for foreign; 7c.@11c. for domestic....Pig-tin has been inactive and somewhat nominal, closing heavily. The closing prices at 24c.@24¼c., gold, for Straits; 21½c. do., for English; 26¼c.@26½c. for Banca; 22½c. for Refined English. Tin Plates have been sparingly dealt in, with prices unchanged; sales have been reported of 600 bxs. Charcoal at $10 62½@$10 75, gold, and 500 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms; I. C. Charcoal quoted at $10 50@$11; I. C. Coke, $7 50@$8. Charcoal Terne, $9 25@$9 75; Coke Terne, $7 25@$8, gold....Zinc very quiet at 8¼c.@8⅜c., gold, ℔ lb.

MOLASSES—Quoted firm but inactive to-day.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate request at about previous prices. Sales 1,200 bbls. Strained at $2 60, and 200 bbls. Pale at $4@$5 12½ ℔ 280 lbs....Tar quiet within the range of $2 40@$2 75 ℔ bbl....Spirits Turpentine dull at 39c. ℔ gallon; sales, 50 bbls.

OILS—The general market has been very quiet, and prices have been somewhat irregular. The main call has been for job lots, to meet immediate wants. Crude Whale quoted at 55c.@61c.; Unbleached Whale, 65c.@68c.; Bleached Whale, 67c.@70c.; Crude Sperm at $1 58; Unbleached Sperm, $1 70@$1 85; Bleached, $1 75@$1 90; Lard-oil at 75c.@85c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 52c.@52½c.; Linseed-oil at from 97c.@98c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15@$1 20, in cks.; Menhaden, 40c.@41c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 52½c.@55c.; Yellow do. at 57c.@65c.; White do. at 67½c.@72½c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8c. At New-Bedford, sales have been made of 1,110 bbls. Crude Whale, to manufacturers; 1,260 bbls. Crude Sperm, for export, and 120 bbls. do., to manufacturers, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude, quiet and weak in price, is quoted at 5¼c., in bulk....Refined has been purchased to the extent of 20,000 bbls., early delivery, at [illegible]; market rather easier. At Philadelphia, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at [illegible], gold....Naphtha, in shipping order, and 5c.@5¼c., in bulk.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quoted stronger in price on a restricted business. Sales for early delivery embrace 100 bbls. new Western Mess at $18; 100 bbls. Prime Mess at $16; 30 bbls. Short Clear at $20. And, for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 250 bbls. June option, at $17 95, closing at $17 90@$17 95; 2,000 bbls. June at $18 05; 1,500 bbls. August at $18 25 ℔ bbl....Dressed Hogs moderately sought after at 7¾c.@7⅞c. for City....Cut-meats firm and wanted; sales, 500 fresh Hams, in bulk, 12 lbs., at 10⅝c.; 1,800 Pickled Hams at 11¾c.@12c.; 300 Smoked Hams at 12½c.; 100 bxs. City Short-Cut Hams, 15 lbs., at 10½c.; 500 Pickled Shoulders at 7⅛c.; 500 Smoked Shoulders at 8⅛c. ℔ lb....Bacon in demand at full prices; offerings light; sales, 390 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅛c., with Short Clear quoted at 10⅛c.@10⅜c....Lard has again advanced a shade on restricted offerings and a fairly active inquiry, mostly speculative. Sales have been reported since our last for early delivery of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 11c.@11 5-16c., with prime quoted at 11⅛c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 11½c.; 500 tcs. No. 1 City Steam at 10⅞c.; 150 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 11c.; 1,600 tcs. Refined at 11c.@11¼c., closing with best samples quoted at 11⅛c.@11¼c. And, for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs. May, at 11⅛c.; 3,000 tcs. June, at 11⅛c.@11 5-16c.; 5,000 tcs. July, at 11⅜c.@11 7-16c., closing at 11 5-16c.; 2,250 tcs. August, at 11⅜c.@11 9-16c., closing at 11 9-16c....Beef firm and in fair request; sales, 80 bbls., within our previous range; and 150 tcs. Extra India Mess on private terms....Butter has been in rather more request, and desirable grades held rather more confidently. We quote: Firkins and tubs ranging from 22c.@30c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 30c.@33c. for very good to choice do., pails, and 20c.@29c. for Western.... Cheese has been moderately active at rather easier prices. State Factory, new fair to choice, quoted at 12c.@16c., chiefly at 15c.@16c., for good to choice; State Dairy, 7c.@14½c.; Western, 8c.@15½c.

RICE—Has been quoted about steady on, however, a limited inquiry. Carolina quoted at $7 50@$9 for common to choice; Rangoon at $7 12½@$7 25, free, and $3 12½@$3 35, gold, in bond, and at Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ℔ 100 lbs. Messrs. Dan. Talmage's Sons reported the receipt of the new crop of Rangoon, and describe the quality as being unusually fine, probably the finest yet imported, classing it as equal to good fair Carolina in quality. The high prices prevailing in the European market during the recent speculation, induced by the East Indian famine reports, caused the crop to be hurried forward at a much earlier date than usual, the present shipment being fully two weeks earlier than any heretofore recorded.

SKINS—Have been in moderately active request on the basis of previous quotations. Deer quoted: Honduras, 60c.; Vera Cruz, 60c.; Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 61c.; Angostura, 48c.; Para, 64c.; Puerto Cabello, 50c., currency, ℔ lb. Tampico Goat, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@49c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 45c.@47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@52½c.; Cape, 32c.@36c.; Madras, ℔ skin, 42c.@50c.; Patna, 35c.@39c., currency, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw quoted steady as in our last, with a fair demand noted for refining goods. Sales 1,825 hhds., 1,109 bxs., and 300 bags, including 1,420 hhds. about scant fair to prime Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.@8c.; 300 hhds. Demerara on private terms; 550 bxs. Centrifugal at 8c.@8⅜c., nearly all 8⅜c.; 300 bags do. on private terms; 105 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c., and 559 bxs. do. at 7⅛c.@7½c. ℔ lb. Refined firm and moderately active.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been purchased to the extent of equal to 165,000 lbs., at 7 11-16c.@7 13-16c. for good to strictly prime. Market firm....Stearine more active, with prices favoring sellers. Sales, 15,000 lbs. City at 12¼c., quoted at the close at 12⅜c.@12½c. for the best samples; 200 tcs. Western, part from dock, at 12c., quoted at the close at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; 100 tcs. do. May at 12¼c.; 250 tcs. do. June at 12¼c.

TOBACCO—A moderate business has been reported in this line at essentially unchanged prices; sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@10½c.; 31 cases, 1872 Connecticut Seed-leaf at 6¼c.; 83 cases Wisconsin, chiefly at 6½c.; 150 cases Sundry growths at 10c.@30c.; 400 bales Havana at 75c.@$1 05, and 225 bales Yara on private terms. Manufacturers' quiet, within the previous range.

WHISKY—Declined to 97½c.; sales, 225 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—Has been in fair, though less active request, mostly for manufacturing purposes, and on the more desirable grades of stock prices have been well supported, on restricted offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 25,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 45c.@55c.; 1,000 lbs. Unwashed on private terms; 5,000 lbs. Washed at 55c.; 39,000 lbs. Scoured at 50c.@82½c.; 14,000 lbs. Combing at 44c.@65c.; 8,000 lbs. new Georgia, part at 38½c.@39c.; 6,800 lbs. Lambs at 25c.@42c.; 20 bags Black at 36c.@36½c.; 121 pkgs. and 90,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 28c.@50c., mainly at 43c.@50c.; 6,400 lbs. Oregon, chiefly at 35½c.; 42,500 lbs. Texas at 21c.@32½c.; 8,500 lbs. Mexican at 20c.@21½c.; 305 pkgs. and 10,000 lbs. California Fall at 19½c.@26½c.; 60 bales and 30,000 lbs. California Spring, new clip, at 31c.@35c.; 4,000 lbs. do., old, at 29½c.; 220 bales and 53,000 lbs. Montevideo at 36½c.@38½c.; 60 bales New-Zealand at 48c.@53c.; 70 bales South American and 125 bales Mestiza on private terms; 50 bales Donskoi at 35c.; 653 bales Cape, in lots, at 34c.@37c.; 74,000 lbs. Australian at 50c.@55c.; and 5,000 Domestic Noils at 30c. ℔ lb. At auction, 155 bales Montevideo, damaged, sold at 25c.@34c. ℔ lb.

FREIGHTS—The market has shown more firmness for Grain freight, on more liberal offerings and a limited supply of accommodation, especially for early shipment. Tonnage suited to the Petroleum and Lumber trades has been in moderate request at about late rates. Otherwise business slow....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9½d. ℔ bushel; 40,000 bushels Grain, (through freight,) for forward shipment, with option of London, on private terms; 2,300 bxs. Cheese at 40s.; 1,100 bxs. Bacon at 35s.; 1,000 tcs. Lard and 400 bxs. Bacon (through freight) on private terms. Also, a British ship, 1,500 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 90s.; and another, 849 tons, with do., from Margaret's Bay, at 92s. 6d., with option of Bristol Channel; and an American ship, 1,149 tons, with do., from St. Stephen, at 87s. 6d....For London, by sail, 400 tons Oil-cake, in bags, at 25s. ℔ ton; 300 bbls. Oil-cake, at 3s. ℔ bbl.; and by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, at 10d.@10½d. ℔ bushel; 500 tcs. Beef and Pork at 8s. ℔ tierce; 50 hhds. Tallow at 40s. ℔ ton....For Glasgow, by steam, 50 tons Oil-cake at 27s. 6d.; 25 hhds. Tobacco and 3,000 Staves, on private terms, and 100 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. Also a British steam-ship, 799 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, on private terms....For the Clyde, a British ship, 896 tons, with Deals and Birch, reported from St. John at 90s. and 40s., and a British bark, 350 tons, with do. and do., from do., at 100s. and 42s. 6d....For Barrow, a ship, with Deals, reported from Yarmouth, at 97s. 6d....For Hare Island, a British bark, 449 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 95s....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 425 tons, hence with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 7s. 3d. per quarter; a Norwegian bark, 480 tons, with Naval Stores, from Charleston, on private terms, and a British bark, 873 tons, (nowhere,) with about 5,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Cork, direct, a British brig, 299 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 95s....For Dublin, a British schooner, 254 tons, with Birch and Deals, reported from St. John, at 40s. and 95s....For Tralee, a British bark, 326 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 95s....For Antwerp, a Norwegian bark, 541 tons, hence, with about 3,600 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 5s. 3d. ℔ bbl., short lay days; a Norwegian bark, 578 tons, hence, with about 3,400 quarters Grain at 7s. ℔ quarter, with option of Havre or Rotterdam; and a French brig, 290 tons, hence, with about 2,100 quarters do. at 7s. 3d. ℔ quarter....For Bremen, a German bark, 447 tons, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported loading on owner's account....For Rotterdam, by steam, 500 tons Provisions, forward shipments, (via Hamburg,) at equal to 46s. ℔ ton; and 400 pks. Tobacco on private terms....For Stettin, a British bark, hence, with about 3,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For Cronstadt, an American ship, 688 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl....For a Continental port, direct, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, reported at 9½d. ℔ bushel; also, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 2,500 quarters Grain at 7s. ℔ quarter....For the Continent, a German ship, 1,094 tons, a Norwegian bark, 338 tons, and a British bark, 599 tons, with full cargoes of Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (reported chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Gibraltar and orders, a British bark, 227 tons, hence, with about 7,000 cases Petroleum, privilege extending to Constantinople, on private terms—quoted at 43c.@45c....For Matanzas, two brigs, 408 and 276 tons, with Boards, reported from St. John, at $8.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COMMISSION OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, May 20.—The following is the Commission of Appeals Calendar for May 21: Nos. 147, 148, 136, 133, 71, 121, 126, 130, 140, 143.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
7—Union Trust Company of New-Haven vs. Phipps, &c.
55—Waddell vs. Karst.
75—Shaw vs. Chamberlain.
82—Cooper vs. Walker.
83—Wallack vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
84—New-York Academy of Music vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
85—Jarrett vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
86—Murtha vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
87—Daly vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
88—Same vs. Same.
89—Shook vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
90—Chamberlain vs. Mayor, &c., New-York.
91—Wolff vs. Mer.
92—Lawton Granular M. Co. vs. The Ocean Steamer Coaling Co.
104—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bell, &c.
105—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Hansom.
106—Same vs. Same.
107—Same vs. Same.
108—Same vs. Same.
109—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Bellows.
110—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Campbell.
123—In the matter, &c., Lohse.
124—In the matter of White.
125—In the matter of Stelljes.

Nos.
126—In the matter of Hall.
127—In the matter of Christie.
128—In the matter of Manning.
129—In the matter of Naylor.
130—In the matter of Williamson.
131—In the matter of Shiffes.
136—Davids vs. Strauss.
139—Fridenberg vs. Donkler, &c.
140—The Shaw & Willcox Co. vs. Shee, &c.
144—Tim vs. Tim.
147—Raynor, &c., vs. Lubs, &c.
150—Putnam vs. Hamford.
160—In the matter of Voorhis.
178—Williams vs. Tillinghast.
180—Dreyer vs. Heyman, (three motions.)
182—Elias vs. Elias.
190—Clark vs. Prior.
193—McHenry vs. Hazard.
198—Dorf vs. Brien.
201—Treadwell vs. Pomery, &c.
203—Coro vs. Hobby.
209—Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.
212—Messmore vs. Arcularius.
213—Fuller, &c., vs. Houghton.
215—Harring vs. Rush.
216—Walker vs. Schroff.
219—Glogowski vs. Bensiger.
223—Minford vs. Moore.
224—Romain vs. Garth.
226—Mechanics' & Traders' Bank vs. Moore.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Brady, JJ.

Nos.
24—Zollikoffer vs. Havemeyer, Mayor, et al.
29—Catlin vs. Catlin.
31—Sonneborn et al. vs. Lavarelle et al.
54—Bacharach et al. vs. Lagrave.
55—Adrience et al. vs. Lagrave.
156—Richardson vs. Virtue et al.
10—N. Y. Att. Pul. Co. vs. Van Tuyl et al.
59—Jay, Receiver, vs. De Groot et al.

Nos.
171—Wood vs. Lockwood.
178—Hadden vs. Houghtaling.
113—Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c.
65—Dambman vs. Butterfield et al.
115—[illegible] vs. [illegible]
30—Winship vs. Winship.
89—The People, &c., vs. Stemmler et al.
McGuire.
90—Same vs. Same.
91—Same vs. Same.
92—Same vs. Same.

145—Mosselman et al. vs. [illegible] Trustee, &c.
147—McDonald vs. Mayor, &c., City of New-York.
148—Erie R. R. Co. vs. [illegible]
160—Westervelt vs. Ackley.

114—[illegible] vs. [illegible]
166—Indianapolis, B. & W. R. R. Co. vs. [illegible]
173—Burras vs. [illegible]
175—First Nat. Bank, of N. Y. vs. Mayor et al.
179—Ludlow et al. vs. Dole.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No. 776½—Brinckley vs. Brinckley.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1195—Hartung vs. Roche.
427—Connell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1475—McGibbon vs. Davison.
1598—Dusenbury vs. Fisher.
1581—Seaman et al. vs. Glogner.
1657—Irwin et al. vs. Peckersgill, &c.
1571—Cushman et al., Executors, vs. Brundett et al.
1477—Maxwell vs. Ogden.
2827—DeLaf vs. Lithgow.
518—Williams vs. Neuenger.

Nos.
1153—Barber vs. R. & S. R. R. Company.
1615—Mack vs. Dry Dock R. R. Company.
467—Herrman vs. Duer et al.
1941—Meriden Tool Company vs. Morgan.
611—Wood vs. Erie Railroad Company.
183—Barston et al. vs. Hansen et al.
2629—Dayton, Public Administrator, vs. Johnson.
1575—Wild et al. vs. Bowns.
1649—Moore vs. Husted.
1711—Von Schoening vs. King et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
341—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
873—Morey vs. Safe Deposit Company.
653—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1741—Tugnot et al. vs. U. S. & Brazil Mail S. S. Company.
39—Gonzales vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
663—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, President, &c.
927—Russell, Rec., vs. Baker.

Nos.
905—N. M. Ins. Co. vs. Mangam et al.
237—Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
939—Shelton & D. Mfg. Co. vs. Smith.
673—Morey vs. Met. Gas Light Co.
931—Met. Gas Company vs. Rider.
935—Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society.
1503—Haswell vs. Consen.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday in June.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Loew, J.

No. 2509—Richter vs. Sager.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.
3788—Hargous vs. Fairchild.
5121—Walters vs. Newschafer.
4182—Strachan vs. Whitney.
4175—Jaffer vs. Schanck.
4491—Geraty vs. Cantion.
4569—Falconer vs. Bloomfield.
4625—Manning, Adminis'r, vs. Niver.
4933—Wald et al. vs. Levinson.
4317—Kolle, Jr., vs. Galvin.
4144—McArthur vs. Goldheating Company.
4208—Sherman vs. Metropolitan Nat. Bank.
4238—Hall vs. Brennan.
4239—Same vs. Same.
4262—Wheat vs. Michaux.
4862—Dalton vs. Lyons.

Nos.
4201—Cabot et al. vs. Lawrence.
1459—Preston vs. Wartefelder.
4642—Clarke vs. Grant.
4242—Mitchell vs. Maloney.
4482—Claflin et al. vs. Union Railroad and Transportation Co.
4679—Libby et al. vs. Husted.
4794—Wellington et al. vs. Hubbard.
5246—Owen vs. New-York Nickel Company.
820—Potterton vs. Dodd.
823—Cowen vs. Dodd.
4741—Gilbert vs. Sherman.
4800—Sterling vs. Niesler.
4320—Goldburg vs. Richenburg.
3101—Adrian vs. Henry et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
2189—Clarkson vs. Brennan.
4095—Jacoby vs. Buckingham.
4079—Booth et al. vs. Walters et al.
4030—Holmes et al. vs. Vroman.
4356—Phenix Insurance Co. vs. Sulser.

Nos.
4831—McAnary vs. McDonald.
4525—Wightman vs. Tilt et al.
3950—Meyer vs. Elliott.
2954—Johnson vs. Fay.
4442—Young vs. Pinckney.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
4878—Rhodes vs. Cornell.
4946—Crittenden vs. Clews et al.
—Hirsch vs. Darschall.
3954—Reed vs. Ringle.
4799—Meyer vs. Kistz.
4637—Kaufmann vs. Tiefel.
4689—Bull vs. Jaffray et al.
4765—Haim vs. Reene et al.
5112—Marx et al. vs. Schuster.
5226—Carpenter vs. Sherman.
4884—Victor Sewing-machine Company vs. Blake et al.

Nos.
2342—Kremer vs. Kurtz.
4956—Wolf et al. vs. Rosenburg.
4957—McShane, &c., vs. McDougall.
4957½—Williams vs. Harlem Yacht Club.
4958—Lowenthal vs. Sturgis.
4959—Coan vs. Bange et al.
4964—Campbell vs. Brown.
4965—O'Neill et al. vs. New-York Plate-glass Company.
4969—Wenduff vs. Bennington.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART IV.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
4709—Hone vs. Jenkins.
3273—Gottaberger vs. Brennan.
5006—Bearuf et al. vs. Manhattan Metal and Chemical Co.
4782—Brewneman vs. Cleary et al.
5053—Wallace vs. Simpson.
4232—Corrigan, Jr., vs. Greenwald.
5013—Detjer vs. Halesbery.
5015—Douglas vs. The Pennsylvania R. R. Co.
4601—Law vs. Barnett.
5244—O'Reilly vs. Emanuel.
4669—Gledhill vs. Dibble.
5133—Sperling vs. Shaw.

Nos.
4821—Kitchell et al. vs. Zinsser.
5271—Von Elte vs. Chamberlain.
5259—Rosenthal vs. Diehl.
5192—Laugenbach vs. Dohrenwend.
5076—Suiffen vs. Adams.
2084—Weiss vs. Sulzer.
4586—Rosendale vs. Funk.
4889—Groll et al. vs. Warnke.
5234—Ninth Ward Bank vs. Haslet et al.
5235—Thomas et al. vs. Haslet et al.
4891—O'Connor et al. vs. Spofford.
4907—Lessynesky vs. Hawney.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART V.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4756—Heney vs. Seixas.
4930—Goldschmidt vs. McMahon.
5137—Bruce vs. Hamilton.
5133—Derham vs. Melley.
4225—Dingee vs. Eggart.
4739—Jaeger vs. Lemon et al.
4936—Colt vs. Hotchkiss et al.
4304—Goddard Bros. Mnfg. Co. vs. Schwab et al.

Nos.
5211—Schofield vs. Davis.
4025—Woods et al. vs. Bonneville.
4923—Terrell vs. Otis et al.
4926—Krudap vs. De La Vergne.
4971—Douglas et al. vs. Gaynor et al.
4972—Atwood vs. Butler et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Julius Sarner, perjury, (continued.)

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Charles Tully, John McMahon, robbery.
Andrew Torney, robbery.
William McFarlane, robbery.
Bernard Brosius, felonious assault and battery.
Vanreka Natalle, felonious assault and battery.
William Flynn, burglary.
Daniel Zeigler, burglary.
John Bray, alias John Begner, felonious assault and battery.
Elizabeth Dailey, grand larceny.
John Cosgrove, Louis H. Robinson, grand larceny.
William Clark, Stephen Deaty, grand larceny.
Hugh McGloin, grand larceny.
Andrew Dempsey, grand larceny.
Fanny Price, larceny from the person.
Ellen Irving, larceny from the person.
John Brown, larceny from the person.
William Dalton, receiving stolen goods.
Jacob Platner, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Giles vs. Austin; as to case and amendments. See memorandum.

Same vs. Same; leave to serve additional exceptions granted on payment of costs of motion.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Goldman; motion granted. Referred to Samuel B. Hand, Esq., counsellor at law.

Meeks, Receiver, &c., vs. Gale; judgment for plaintiff settled and signed.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Goodrich vs. Sweeny; motion granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Stuyvesant; order granted.

Quinlan vs. Selmes; denied.

Robbins vs. Ferris; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Raymond vs. Devlin; Butler vs. Palmer; motion granted.

Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Duryee; order of reference.

Bryce vs. Lynch; Matter of Clarkson; denied. Memorandums.

Ayliffe vs. Cronin; granted.

Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.; Hall vs. Meigs; Pulling vs Ehrich; Hyman vs. Barman; motions denied.

Creep vs. Jacoby; motion granted, with $10 costs.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Harrington vs. Gomperts; amendments denied.

THE STATE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The annual meeting of the State Associated Press was held yesterday at the Metropolitan Hotel, Mr. Joseph Warren, of Buffalo, occupying the chair. There was a large attendance of members, and the proceedings were confined to the usual routine business and discussions affecting the interests of the association. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Warren; Treasurer and Secretary, H. O'R. Tuckers, Troy; Executive Committee—Joseph Warren, Chairman; Carroll E. Smith, Syracuse; N. Parker Williams, Hudson; Joseph Cuyler, Albany; Mr. Hazzard, Binghamton, and William Purcell, Rochester. The resignation of Mr. David W. Judd, as New-York agent of the association, was received and the Executive Committee authorized to appoint his successor, which it will probably do to-day. The association now comprises sixty daily journals, and its affairs, financially and otherwise, are in a flourishing condition.

ANOTHER DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

John Hagerman was passing down the Bowery about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, at which hour the street is generally destitute except of thieves and foot-pads. When near the corner of Division street two men sprang on him from a dark doorway. One of them knocked him down while the other robbed him of his watch and pocket-book. His cries attracted Officer Foley of the Seventh Precinct, who arrested one of the thieves named George Williams. The other one escaped. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Bixby at Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and held in $2,000 bail for trial. Hagerman, who resides in another State, was sent to the House of Detention.

AMERICAN FISHERIES.

NEW-ENGLAND FISHING GROUNDS.

SERIOUS DECREASE IN THE FISH SUPPLY—ITS CAUSES AND THE MEASURES FOR RELIEF.

The coast, lake, and river fisheries of the United States are a subject of the greatest importance to the general interests of the country. They furnish a large proportion of our food supply, they contribute to the State and national revenues, and they provide profitable employment to great numbers of men and boys, besides serving as a stimulus to ship-building, as well as providing an admirable school for the training of seamen for the merchant and naval services of the country. These remarks are especially applicable to the coast fisheries, which from every point of view are of the first importance. It has for several years been an admitted fact that the supply of fish along our coast, which formerly greatly exceeded the demand, now to a certain extent and in particular localities has failed, and the impression has arisen that the fish themselves are diminishing, and that in time, some kinds, at least, will be exterminated. A subject of such serious interest as this has naturally called forth much attention, and, as a matter of course, especially in those districts where the decrease in the fish supply is known to exist.

The southern coasts of New-England have hitherto been, and are now, among the most fertile fisheries of the country, and it was here that the diminution in this great source of industry was first discovered. Official notice of the fact was first taken by the Legislatures of Massachusetts and Rhode Island in 1869 and 1870, these States being both especially interested, as the greatest depreciation was alleged to have occurred on their southern border. Petitions were presented giving as the cause of the decreased supply the multiplication of "traps" and "pounds," which captured fish of all kinds in great numbers, and, as was supposed, in greater quantity than the natural fecundity of the fish could make good year by year, especially in view of the fact that these catches were made during the spawning season, thereby destroying many of the most fertile fish, and preventing others from depositing their eggs. The petitions to both Legislatures asked that a law be passed prohibiting the use of fixed apparatus for capturing fish. The Massachusetts special committee, after hearing the evidence of the petitioners, decided that there was no reasonable ground for the complaint, and that any action on the part of the State was inexpedient. The Rhode Island committee, after giving much greater attention to the subject, arrived at a very different conclusion. They decided that the prayer of their petitioners was well founded, and reported in favor of a very stringent law prohibiting the use of "traps" or "pounds" excepting within a limited district. In view of this conflict of opinion it was thought desirable that the whole matter should be investigated by some scientific officer of the National Government. As the alleged diminution of the fisheries was in tidal and navigable waters of the United States, it was maintained that the State Governments had no control, and that the Federal Government alone could insure a successful investigation into the subject. Therefore on the 9th of February, 1871, a bill was passed in Congress authorizing the President to appoint a Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries from among the civil officers of the Government, to serve without additional salary. This Commissioner's duty was to ascertain what the diminution in the fish supply really was, to what causes the same was due, and to advise and suggest the measures necessary in the premises. The position of Commissioner was tendered by the President to Mr. Spencer F. Baird, by whom it was accepted.

THE DECREASE OF THE NEW-ENGLAND FISHERIES.

That the investigation undertaken by Mr. Baird was one of unusual labor, and one requiring uncommon scientific knowledge and industry, is plainly apparent by the gentleman's full and exhaustive report presented to Congress. Mr. Baird devoted his time and study exclusively to the fisheries of the south coast of New-England, while another gentleman of scientific training and ability proceeded to Lake Michigan to investigate the condition of the lake fisheries. Mr. Baird established his head-quarters at Wood's Hole, a village on the coast about eighteen miles from New-Bedford, and directly opposite Vineyard Haven, from whence he could easily reach all the points on the adjacent coast most likely to furnish pertinent information. The differences of opinion between Massachusetts and Rhode Island, already referred to, made it necessary for the Commissioner to go deeper into the subject than had hitherto been thought expedient. It was found essential to study the natural history of the fishes and their associates in the sea. Books already published on this subject were found to be comparatively valueless, and the evidence of fishermen and others, whose judgment ought to have been reliable, was contradictory and useless. Mr. Baird, therefore, with the assistance of Prof. Theodore Gill, drew up a systematic plan of inquiry, which contained eighty-eight queries in reference to the local names of each kind of fish, its geographical distribution, its abundance at different periods of the year and in different seasons, its size, its migrations and movements, its relationship to its fellows or to other species, its food, and its peculiarities of reproduction. In order to insure them a wide circulation, these questions were printed and distributed throughout the fisheries of the entire New-England coast.

It was next found that the history of the fishes themselves would be incomplete without a thorough knowledge of their associates in the sea, especially such as prey upon them, or, in turn, constitute their food. Searching inquiries were therefore prosecuted on these points, as it had been stated that one cause of the diminution of the fishes was the decrease of the objects upon which they subsisted. Furthermore it was thought probable that the peculiarities in the temperature of the water at different depths, its chemical constitution and currents, might bear an important part of the general influences upon the fisheries, so that the inquiry eventually resolved itself into an investigation of the chemical and physical character of the water and the natural history of its inhabitants, whether animal or vegetable. Mr. S. J. Smith and Prof. A. E. Verrill, of Yale College, joined Mr. Baird at Wood's Hole, and conducted the investigation into the invertebrate fauna of the waters. In addition to the scientific inquiries made, the Commissioner secured important testimony from nearly all the leading fishermen, both line-men and trappers, as well as the dealers in fish engaged in supplying the markets of New-York and Boston. So great was the interest felt in the subject of this investigation that during Mr. Baird's sojourn at Wood's Hole he was visited by many of the ablest scientists of the day, among whom may be mentioned the late Prof. Agassiz, Profs. I. W. P. Jenks, Todd Gwyn Jeffries, of England, O. C. Thompson, and others, all of whom contributed their experience and learning to the work of the commission.

The investigations had particular reference to the south side of New-England, and especially to that portion of it extending from Point Judith on the west to Monomy Point on the east, including Narragansett Bay, Vineyard Sound, Buzzard's Bay, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket. The very first statement made by Mr. Baird as one of the results of his investigation was that he had no hesitation in announcing that the fact of an alarming decrease of the shore fisheries had been thoroughly established by his own investigations, as well as by the evidence of those whose testimony was taken upon the subject. A few years ago this region was the scene of the most important Summer fishing on our coast, the number of southern or deep-sea species resorting to its shoal bays and inlets to deposit their eggs being almost incredible. The most important of the fishes found here were the scup, the tautog or black fish, the striped bass, and the sea bass, in addition to which there were species of less importance, such as the sheep's head, the king-fish, the weak-fish, and many others. The appearance of these fish upon the shore was very regular, varying only, year by year, with special conditions of temperature and oceanic currents. The mackerel, the blue fish, the Spanish mackerel, the bonito, &c., were also to be found on these coasts, but not with any regularity. Now, it has been proved that there has been an enormous diminution in the number of all these fish. The evidence of fishermen and others goes to show that the decrease has continued in an alarmingly rapid ratio during the last fifteen or twenty years, and the personal inquiry of Mr. Baird proves that localities in Vineyard Sound where, nine years ago, an abundance of scup, tautog, sea-bass, &c., could be caught, do not now yield one-tenth part of the weight of fish in the same time and at the same season. One of the results of this depreciation in the supply of such an important article of food will be best given by the following quotation from the report of the Rhode Island Legislative Committee: "One very intelligent man thought it made a difference of $100 in the cost of living to those persons living on the shore and in small towns on the bay, and from his own experience he had no doubt that there are 1,000 persons living near the shore to whom it made this difference, amounting to a loss to them of $100,000 each year." Equally significant facts are to be found among the latest personal inquiries made by Mr. Baird, and embodied in his report. It appears that, with the exception of the scup, fishes of all kinds in Vineyard Sound and Buzzard's Bay were as much scarcer in 1872, compared with 1871, as they had been in that year compared with the preceding one. The testimony everywhere, with scarcely an exception, both from the line-men and trappers, was that the whole business of fishing was pretty nearly at an end, and that it would scarcely pay parties to attempt to continue the work on a large scale in 1873. At Menemsha the pounds, with the exception of those of one firm, hardly made their expenses. At Nantucket most of the fishermen estimated the decrease at from one-half to three-fourths, compared with the previous year. At Edgartown and Hyannis the testimony was absolutely unanimous as to the fact of a woful diminution and the doubtful future of the entire fishery interest. At Newport, Wood's Hole, and other places a general scarcity of fish was noticed, and blue fish were found to have decreased in alarming numbers, substantiating the opinion that they have been rapidly diminishing for many years past.

CAUSES OF THE DECREASE.

Many people believe that the fish supply of the sea is practically inexhaustible, and that scarcity at any particular location is to be referred to the movements of the fish in changing their feeding grounds, or in following the migration of the smaller fish on which they prey. Though this may be partly true, yet no locality near the shores of New-England has been found where the fish are as plentiful as they were ten years ago, and, as Mr. Baird very pertinently puts it, if the scarcity of fish be due to their going off into the deep waters of the ocean, it is of very little moment to the fisherman that they are as abundant in the sea as ever, if they do not come upon such grounds as will allow him to catch them. The present scarcity of fish is not proved from the fact that fewer are caught now than formerly; on the contrary it is believed that by means of the improved methods of capture in the way of pounds and nets, supplies are taken out at certain seasons so great as to frequently glut the market. The scarcity is shown by the great difficulties experienced by line fishermen in securing a proper supply of fish throughout the year on grounds where formerly they were able to catch all they needed for their own use and for sale.

Among the causes given for the decrease of the fisheries by unscientific persons were the disappearance of the food upon which the fish subsisted, epidemic diseases, destruction by other fishes, and the agency of man, this being manifested either in the pollution of the water by the discharge into it of the refuse of manufactories, &c., or by overfishing and the use of improper apparatus. The first reason, the absence of food, was entirely dissipated by the labors of Messrs. Verrill and Smith, who proved that so far from there being any scarcity of invertebrate life in the waters, its actual amount was such as to astonish all the scientific men engaged in the investigation. The second cause, epidemic disease, was found to be worth very little attention, and to have no material effect upon the general abundance of the fish on these shores. The next cause, the ravages of predacious fishes, was shown to be one of very serious interest. The blue fish was found to be the principal destructive agent, and its voracity is spoken of as enormous. Wherever it appeared in large numbers it was sure to produce a marked effect upon the supply of other fishes, either by driving them away from their accustomed haunts or by destroying them in large quantities. In fact, the blue fish seems to live only to destroy. No other sea-coast than that of the Atlantic border of the United States can show such a destructive scourge as this fish, occurring in such great numbers and of so large a size and so massive a frame. To the blue fish Mr. Baird assigns the very first position among the injurious influences that have affected the supply of fishes on the coast. The last cause, human agencies, was considered from several different points of view. The question of the pollution of the water by poisonous agencies, such as the discharge from gas works, chemical substances, &c., was found to be of little moment in their inquiry. These causes apply essentially to river fisheries, but they exercise little or no influence in regard to fishes of the sea. The most important question proved to be that of improper or excessive fishing.

The capture of sea fishes by man is usually prosecuted either by the hook and line or by means of nets or weirs. Nets for the capture of fish may be either movable or fixed. The apparatus for capture by fixed net have various names and modes of operation—as "traps," "pounds," "weirs," "fykes," &c. The trap is an apparatus peculiar to Narragansett Bay, and consists of an oblong inclosure of netting on three sides, and at the bottom anchored securely by the side of a channel. Into this the fish enter, and the bottom of the net being lifted to the surface at the open end, the fish are penned in and driven into a lateral inclosure, where they are kept until needed. The pounds and weirs are adapted not only for taking, but many of them for retaining the fish until it is convenient to remove them, needing no watching to prevent their escape. The New-England pound consists of a fence of netting extending from the shore, and nearly perpendicular to it, for a distance of 50 or 100 fathoms or more, as the circumstances may require. The outer end of this straight fence is carried into a heart-shaped fence of netting, the apex of which is connected with a circular "bowl" of net-work, the bottom of which lies along the bottom of the ground at a depth of twenty to thirty feet. The "weirs" differ from the pounds principally in being constructed wholly or in part of brush, or narrow boards, with or without netting. The pounds and weirs have proved to be the most successful means of capturing fish ever known. They act without the agency of the owners, who can remain on shore during stormy weather assured that the very disturbance of the sea will conduce to the greater extent of the catch. No less than 20,000 blue fish, representing a weight of 100,000 pounds, have been taken in one weir in the course of a single night. It is noteworthy that the greater portion of the edible fish taken in the first part of the New-England fishing season consists of those species which chiefly constitute the great Summer catch with the line, and which are known to find their spawning ground along this coast. These fish are still taken in great numbers by the pounds and traps, and consist in great proportion of adult males and females rife with milt and spawn. We can, therefore, easily understand how a most injurious influence may be exercised upon the fisheries by the capture of so large a number under such circumstances. It is universally believed that every fish returns as nearly as possible to its own birthplace to exercise the function of reproduction, and continues to do so year by year, during the whole period of its existence, and also that a great variety of fish pass from their spawning-grounds to the sea by the shortest route that will take them out into the deeper waters, where they spend the Winter, and that coming and going they follow a definite line of migration. Remembering this, we will better understand what takes place when fish are disturbed or caught up during the breeding season. Should nets be set along their line of travel before they have spawned, and should an appreciable proportion of them be caught before the eggs have been laid and fertilized, it is very easy to see why the stock should rapidly diminish. As most fish require from three to five years' growth before they are capable of reproduction, and usually remain in the open sea until that period is reached, the effects of an exhaustive fishery in a particular locality may not be immediately seen, as there will be successive crops of fish to come on at annual intervals. But five or ten years overfishing will exhaust a local fishery, and a fishing-ground being exhausted is little likely to be ever valuable again. Line-fishing, however, extensively prosecuted will never materially affect the supply of the fish in the sea. As a rule fish, when engaged in the function of reproduction, will not take the hook. It would therefore be no evil should every fully grown fish of three to five years old and upward be caught after the close of the spawning season in the course of one fishing season, since the following and each successive year we may look for a new generation coming in from the sea to exercise the function of reproduction. But the case is entirely different when these fish are caught before they spawn, as they are by traps and pounds, and is precisely equivalent to killing off all the mature hens in a farm-yard before they have laid their eggs, and then expecting to have the stock continued indefinitely.

The distinctive power of the blue fish and the evil results of excessive and improper fishing have been shown separately. The combined action of these distinctive agents is the real cause of the alarming delay of the shore fisheries. What one agent spares the other destroys, and it may be readily seen that while both are allowed the freedom they now possess, extermination of the most valuable of our coast fisheries is not very far distant. There are also immense numbers of small species of fish, such as the friar or atherina, and others, which feed almost exclusively upon the spawn and young of fish. These are not affected by any modes of fishing, but are more abundant than ever, and are known to congregate in enormous numbers upon the spawning beds of all the edible fishes.

HOW TO STOP THE DECREASE.

There are no measures known for destroying the blue fish, nor would such be desirable, seeing that they are one of the most valuable articles of food. The alternative, therefore, is to regulate the actions of pounds, traps, &c., so as to prevent the destruction of fish during the spawning season. The absolute abolition of traps and pounds would be too severe a measure, and, in Mr. Baird's opinion, their proper regulation will answer the purpose of restoring the fish supply, although a great many years will be required. Such regulation should consist either in prohibiting the use of traps or pounds during the entire season of the spawning of the fish, or for a certain number of days in each week during that season. As the principal profit of the pounds is derived from the catch of fish during the spawning season, it would probably be sufficient to try the experiment of prohibition of the use of nets from Friday night until Monday morning of each week of the spawning season, and after that it is thought that no restriction need be imposed. Mr. Baird further suggests that the regulation for a close time during each week should be passed by the several States, and if this cannot be effected, then the General Government should enact absolute prohibition, or at least during the spawning season, as it possesses no officers who could exercise the supervision required to enforce the partial closure, or before whom complaints could be entered and the penalty exacted. [No vested right or interest will suffer by the experiment of regulating the period of their use, as it has been shown that a better price will be obtained from a smaller number of fish, by preventing the glutting of the market, and the consequent waste of so perishable an article as fresh fish. After having concluded his investigation, Mr. Baird drafted a bill for the consideration of the several Legislatures of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and New-York. In this he proposes the plan of licensing the pounds, which he thinks ought to be acceptable to the owners, as it would give them security against competitors such as they do not now possess. Penalties should be attached for fishing without licenses, and power given to the States to punish offenders in this respect. In the event of the refusal of the States to establish such a law, Mr. Baird recommends the passage by the United States of a law absolutely prohibiting, until further notice, the erection of fixed apparatus for taking fish, after a period of one or two years, on the south side of New-England and the shores of Long Island, which constitute the spawning grounds of the shore fishes. This would restore the fish to their original abundance, and in the meantime would occasion no material decrease in the supply, or any rise in the price of fish to the consumer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.

HEAD-QUARTERS MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of FRIDAY, the 12th day of June next, for supplying Wood and Coal to the United States Marines at one or more of the following places during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1875.

The Wood to be merchantable oak, and to be delivered, piled, measured, and inspected at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States.

The Coal to be good white ash anthracite egg Coal, free from dust, and to weigh 2,240 pounds to the ton, to be inspected by the commanding Marine Officer, and delivered at such points within the limits of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by him, free of expense to the United States; and both Wood and Coal to be furnished upon the monthly or quarterly requisition of the commanding officer, showing the quantities required in accordance with regulations, viz.: At

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
100 tons of Coal.
60 cords of Wood.
CHARLESTOWN, MASS.
125 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.
(Including Assistant Quartermaster's Office.)
200 tons of Coal.
100 cords of Wood.
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
(Including Assistant Quartermaster's Office.)
100 tons of Coal.
240 cords of Wood.
WASHINGTON, D. C.
(Including Guard at Naval Magazine.)
160 tons of Coal.
300 cords of Wood.
ANNAPOLIS, MD.
60 cords of Wood.
GOSPORT, VA.
50 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.
PENSACOLA, FLA.
80 cords of Wood.
MARE ISLAND, CAL.
105 tons of Coal.
80 cords of Wood.

(With the privilege of increasing the quantity one-third.)

The Wood and Coal furnished at Washington City to be measured, weighed, and certified by the Government Inspector appointed by the Navy Department, and the expense attending such inspection, &c., paid by the contractor.

Blank forms of proposals can be obtained upon application at any of the marine posts.

Payments will be made upon the receipt of accounts duly authenticated by the commanding officers of the posts at which the Wood or Coal has been delivered. The right is reserved to reject all bids considered unreasonable.

A guarantee, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.

To be indorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned. WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster United States Marine Corps.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS,
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, April 28, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., of THURSDAY, the 4th day of June next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines at the following stations from the 1st July, 1874, to the 30th June, 1875:

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire.
CHARLESTOWN, Massachusetts.
BROOKLYN, New-York.
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON CITY, District of Columbia.
GOSPORT, near Norfolk, Virginia.
PENSACOLA, Florida.
ANNAPOLIS, Maryland.
MARE ISLAND, California.

Each ration to consist of twelve ounces of Pork or Bacon, or one pound and four ounces of Salt or Fresh Beef; eighteen ounces of soft Bread or Flour, or twelve ounces of Hard Bread, or one pound and four ounces of Corn Meal; and to every one hundred rations fifteen pounds of Beans or Peas, or ten pounds of Rice or Hominy, ten pounds of Green Coffee, or eight pounds Roasted (or roasted and ground) Coffee, or one pound and eight ounces of Tea; fifteen pounds of Sugar; four quarts of Vinegar; one pound and four ounces of Adamantine or Star Candles; four pounds of Soap; three pounds and twelve ounces of Salt, and four ounces of Pepper.

The rations are to be delivered upon the order of the commanding officer of each station, the Fresh Beef, either in bulk or by the single ration, of good quality, with an equal proportion of hind and fore quarters, necks and kidney tallow to be excluded; the Pork, No. 1, Prime Mess Pork; the Flour known as extra superfine in the market of the place where the station is located; the Coffee, good Rio; the Sugar, good New-Orleans or its equivalent, and the Beans, Vinegar, Candles, Soap, Salt, &c., to be of goood quality.

All subject to inspection.

A guarantee, signed by two persons, whose responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District Attorney, or Collector, must accompany each proposal.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. Blank forms of proposal can be obtained upon application at any of the marine stations.

Newspapers authorized to publish the above, will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations," and addressed to the undersigned.
WILLIAM B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR,
No. 74 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the first day of June next, for the furnishing of five hundred thousand brick on the harbor dock on Staten Island. All to be of the best quality Common North River. No arches, pale, or washed brick will be received.

Samples may be seen at the Governor's office on Staten Island, and for further particulars apply to RICHARD P. SMYTH, Builder, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed bids for brick, and addressed to
THOMAS GREENLEAF, Controller,
No. 74 Wall st., New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received by the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., up to 5 P. M. on MONDAY, June 1, for building a reservoir of 6,000,000 gallons capacity; also a conduit some 3,600 feet in length, and a filtering gallery. Address
CHAS. H. DREW, Chairman,
Brookline, Mass.

For specifications apply to E. S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 12 West st., Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. (and nowhere else,) until THURSDAY, May 28, 1874, at 4 o'clock P. M., for supplying the coal and wood required for the public schools in this City, including that portion of Westchester County recently annexed thereto, for the ensuing year—say nine thousand (9,000) tons of coal, more or less, and two thousand five hundred (2,500) cords of oak, and one thousand (1,000) cords of pine wood, more or less. The coal must be of the best quality of white ash, furnace, egg, stove, and nut sizes, in good order, two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds to the ton, and must be delivered in the bins of the several school buildings at such times and in such quantities as required by the Committee on Supplies.

The proposals must state the mines from which it is proposed to supply the coal (to be furnished from the mines named, if accepted,) and must state the price per ton of two thousand two hundred and forty (2,240) pounds.

The quantity of the various sizes of coal required will be about as follows, viz.: Seven thousand (7,000) tons of furnace size, one thousand (1,000) tons of stove size, five hundred and fifty (550) tons of egg size, and four hundred and fifty (450) tons of nut size. The oak wood must be of the best quality, the stick not less than three (3) feet long.

The pine wood must be of the best quality, and not less than three (3) feet, six (6) inches long. The proposal must state the price per cord of one hundred and twenty-eight cubic feet, solid measure, for both oak and pine wood, and also the price per cut for sawing and splitting per load, the quantity of oak wood to be split only as required by the Committee on Supplies. The wood will be inspected and measured under the supervision of the Inspector of Fuel of the Board of Education, and must be delivered at the schools as follows: Two-thirds of the quantity required from the 15th of July to the 15th of September, and the remainder as required by the Committee on Supplies; said wood, both oak and pine, must be delivered sawed, and, when required, split, and must be piled in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of the school buildings as may be designated by the proper authority. The contracts for supplying said coal and wood to be binding until the 1st day of June, 1875. Two sureties for the faithful performance of the contract will be required, and each proposal must be accompanied by the signatures and residences of the proposed sureties. No compensation will be allowed for delivering said coal and wood at any of the schools, nor putting and piling the same in the yards, cellars, vaults, or bins of said schools.

Proposals must be directed to the Committee on Supplies of the Board of Education, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Coal," or "Proposals for Wood," as the case may be.

The committee reserve the right to reject any or all proposals received.

RUFUS G. BEARDSLEE,
ANDREW J. MATHEWSON,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
DAVID WETMORE,
ROBERT HOE,
Committee on Supplies.

NEW-YORK, May 12, 1874.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 16, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 15th day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast-iron work of the staircases, of the skirtings, of the railing and fascia to mezzanine floor, of the Post Office screen, of the casings, &c., to girders of first floor, of the ventilator on roof of court-yard, of the entrance doors, and the illuminated tiling to floors, roof, and sidewalks—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government, free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece, superficial or lineal foot, or weight, for the various items of work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work of the Post Office screen, railing, &c., to mezzanine, casings, &c., to floor under court-yard, entrance doors, staircase E, and the illuminated tiling, must be completed within three months from the date of acceptance of proposal; stairs A, B, C. and D, within four months from same date; and the remainder of the work within six months from date of acceptance. The different divisions of the work to be performed in the order to be hereafter given, but within the time above specified.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent. until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to subdivide the various items of work among different bidders, at its option. Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought and cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bid for wrought and cast iron work," and addressed to C. T. HULBURD,
Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR ELEVATORS AND COMBINED ELEVATORS AND STAIRS FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, May 4, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 1st day of June, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the elevators and combined elevators and stairs of corner pavilion—all as exhibited on the drawings, described in the specifications, or called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for each elevator complete, and for each combined elevator and stair complete.

The elevators of Divisions I. and II. must be completed within three months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the combined elevators and stairs within six months from same date.

The contractors will be required to guarantee their work for a period of two years.

Payments will be made for each elevator on its completion, less ten (10) per cent., which will be retained until the elevators have been satisfactorily tested for the period of six months.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, (25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, or to award each division to a different bidder, at its option. Any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered; neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not engaged in the manufacture of elevators.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Elevators, &c.," and addressed to
C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the School Trustees of the Sixteenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 2d day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for repairing and altering Grammar School-house No. 45, on West 24th st., near 8th av.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
MATTHEW BIRD,
JAMES HARRISON,
JOHN CASTREE,
OSCAR ZOLLIKOFFER,
JOHN DELAMATER,
Board of School Trustees, Sixteenth Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 18, 1874.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS OF DREDGING MACHINES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners at their office, No. 414 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal., until 2 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, June 15, 1874, for furnishing the necessary machinery (iron work) for a first-class dredging machine of the most approved construction. The said dredging machine to be capable of excavating one hundred and fifty (150) cubic yards of mud per hour, and loading the same into floating scows or lighters. Detailed descriptions of the machinery and appurtenances, and certificates of working capacity, based upon actual trial, must accompany each proposal.

Bidders will state the time within which the machinery can be delivered in San Francisco, and the price of the same in United States gold and silver coin.

The board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.
SAMUEL SOULE,
T. D. MATHEWSON,
D. C. McRUER,
State Harbor Commissioners.
J. A. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the School Trustees of the Seventh Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until MONDAY, the 1st day of June, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for enlarging and altering Grammar School House No. 2, on Henry street, near Pike-street.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting," "Proposal for Heating," "Proposal for Furniture."

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand street, third floor.

Two responsible and approved securities, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
DAVID HAYS,
JOHN H. BOSCHEN,
GEORGE G. HALLOCK,
JAMES W. McBARRON,
LAWRENCE G. GOLDING,
Board of School Trustees, Seventh Ward.
Dated NEW-YORK, May 16, 1874.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE
TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)
New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.
San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.
San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:
ACAPULCO, Capt. J. M. Dow, May 23, at 12 noon.
HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray, June 6, at 12 M.
And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, calling at Kingston, Jamaica, and connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.
Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.
Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:
CHINA......May 2
GRANADA......May 16
COLORADO......May 30
and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.
Steamers leave China and Japan for San Francisco and New-York as follows:
From Hong Kong..April 12 | From Yokohama...April 21
From Hong Kong..May 13 | From Yokohama...May 20
From Hong Kong..May 27 | From Yokohama...June 3
Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.
For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

CUNARD LINE.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage, from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, May 20 | Parthia, Saturday, June 6
Atlas, Saturday, May 23 | *Scotia, Wed'day, June 10
*Russia, Wednesday, May 27 | Algeria, Saturday, June 13
China, Saturday, May 30 | Cuba, Wednesday, June 17
Calabria, Wed'day, June 3 | Batavia, Saturday, June 20
And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.
Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC......SATURDAY, May 23, at 11 A. M.
OCEANIC......SATURDAY, May 30, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC......SATURDAY, June 6, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC......SATURDAY, June 13, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS......Saturday...May 30
LAFAYETTE......Saturday...June 13
PEREIRE......Saturday...June 27
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:
First Cabin, $125......Second Cabin, $75.
Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
Removed to No. 55 Broadway.
NOTE.—Lengthened steamers being at present unpopular, it is proper to state the fact that there is not now one such in the French line.

ANCHOR LINE.
PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY ALTERNATE DAY.
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.
Olympia, Thursday, May 21 | Anglia, Saturday...May 30
India, Saturday......May 23 | California, Tuesday, June 2
Bolivia, Tuesday......May 26 | Trinacria, Thurs'y, June 4
Europa, Thursday.....May 28 | Australia, Saturday, June 6
RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.
Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.
INTERMEDIATE, $28. STEERAGE, $23.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Send for circulars, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

INMAN LINE—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, May 23, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, May 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, June 6, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS......Saturday, June 13, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, June 20, 10 A. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN, $80 and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.
STEERAGE, to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Derry, Belfast, Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, at No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA......SATURDAY, May 30
STATE OF GEORGIA......SATURDAY, June 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......SATURDAY, June 27
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
ANDES......June 19
ATLAS......June 26
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA......June 4
CLARIBEL......June 9
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has always been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain..Sat., May 30, 3 P. M. | Egypt..Sat., June 13, 2 P. M.
Greece..June 6, 9:30 A. M. | Queen..Sat., June 20, 9 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND......Saturday, May 23, at 11 A. M.
Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH......May 26, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE......June 2, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN......June 9, 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BRIDGE......June 16, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD......June 23, 12 M.
MONTANA, Capt. ......June 30, 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. S. MORTON, June 2.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, June 9.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

AMERICAN LINE TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING at Queenstown.
Steamer PENNSYLVANIA, from Philadelphia....May 23
Steamer ILLINOIS, from Philadelphia......May 28
Passage at reduced rates.
TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH United States Court-house, No. 41 Chambers st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, May 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, May 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Saturday, May 23.
CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Wednesday, May 27.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship WESER, Capt. W. WILLIGEROD, will sail on SATURDAY, May 23, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. KLUGKIST, on WEDNESDAY, May 27.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First cabin......$120
Second cabin......72
Steerage......30
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)......May 21
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)......May 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)......June 4
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)......June 6
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

COOK'S TOURIST AND EXCURSION TICKETS
Are issued to every part of the world. They are printed in English on one side and in the language of the country where used on the other. To any part of Ireland or Scotland, 162 routes. To Italy and Switzerland, 195 routes. To Holland, Belgium, and the Rhine, every route. Tickets issued combining every country in Europe, available by any line of steamers from America. They are all sold at reductions ranging from ten to forty-five per cent. below ordinary fares. Their holders are not required to travel in large parties. Cook's Hotel coupons, guaranteeing best accommodations at over 300 first-class hotels, at uniform and reduced rates. Cook's Excursionist for May contains fare and expenses for over 1,000 European and American tours, price 10 cents. COOK'S EDUCATIONAL PARTY to Switzerland, Italy, &c., sails by special steamer BOLIVIA, June 30. Fares, $350, $450, and $550, gold, all expenses.
COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE
FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.
Daily, (Sundays, June 14 to Sept. 13, inclusive,) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray st.,
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.
The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms apply at No. 241 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier, and at all principal ticket-offices in the City. HALL'S BAND engaged for the season.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMER HELEN.
For Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 18th....3:30 P. M. | Monday, 18th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 19th....4:00 P. M. | Tuesday, ...7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 21st....7:00 A. M. | Wednesday, ...9:00 A. M.
Friday, 22d....8:00 A. M. | Thursday, ...12:00 M.
Saturday, 23d....2:00 P. M. | Friday, 22d....1:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 26th....2:00 P. M. | Monday, 25th....10:00 A. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus.—The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.
JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO SEA CLIFF and Glen Cove, landing at Whitestone, City Island and Mott's Dock. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Peck slip daily (Sundays excepted) at 8:30 A. M.; 33d st., 8:45. Returning, leave Sea Cliff at 4 P. M. Freight received during the day at Peck slip. Large discounts to Sabbath-schools and church parties. Apply to S. P. KITTLE, No. 210 Canal st., New-York, or J. E. CORNELL, No. 44 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMERS WM. COOK, ARROWSMITH, and NORWALK; barges SANDS, HASKETT, MYERS, MORTON, and others; Dudley's, Spring Hill, and Myers' Groves, Iona Island and Alderney Park. Office corner Morton and West sts. No outside office nor agents.
J. & E. MYERS.

THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT, CHARTERED for excursions. Apply Bridgeport Steam-boat Company at Pier No. 35 East River.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing May 4, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
11:30 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:10, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.
NOTICE.
On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ANSON G. P. DODGE, WILLIAM JAY HUNT, and SAMUEL SCHOLFIELD, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by an indenture bearing date the 14th day of February, A. D. 1874, Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, (lately carrying on business in New-York, Philadelphia, Williamsport, Penn., and Brunswick, Ga., under the firm name of DODGE & CO.,) have conveyed, transferred, and delivered all their and each of their estates and effects whatsoever to John L. Cadwalader, of the City of New-York, as Trustee, for the benefit of their creditors; and that the said indenture of conveyance was duly executed, according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. All persons indebted to the said Anson G. P. Dodge, William Jay Hunt, and Samuel Scholfield, or to said firm of Dodge & Co., are requested to make payment without delay to the said Trustee; and all persons having claims against them or either of them, or said firm, are notified to make proof thereof, as required by the provisions of the Bankrupt act, at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 91 Nassau street, (Bennett Building,) New-York.—Dated this 5th day of May, 1874.
JOHN L. CADWALADER, Trustee,
Nos. 9 and 11 Nassau street, New-York.
my20-1aw3wW

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 19th day of May, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABRAHAM L. EARLE and SAMUEL S. EARLE, of Yonkers, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, heretofore carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. BREED, ANDREW BARRICKLO, and WILLIAM W. PINNEO, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that petitions have been filed in said court by John B. Breed and Andrew Barricklo, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and the debts of each of them, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petitions should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1874.
my21-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER W. HARVEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Alexander W. Harvey, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate of all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of June, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proven their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of May, 1874.
my21-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS J. RENARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis J. Renard, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of one of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of May, A. D. 1874.
my14-1aw3wTh EMMET R. OLCOTT, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY of New-York.—HERMANN GRIEME against ANNA GRIEME.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 17 Warren street, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 18, 1874.
MICHAEL K. McCARTEN,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 17 Warren street.
The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, this 13th day of May, 1874. M. K. McCARTEN,
my14-1aw6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

MILLINERY.

GRAND EXPOSITION OF SUMMER FASHIONS at Mme. DEMOREST'S new show-rooms, No. 17 East 14th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. "RELIABLE" PATTERNS of all the latest novelties